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INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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7,397 ** PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 13-14, 1971 Established 188

...'S WEATHER—PARIS: Partly cloudy, ...l rain. Temp. 43-48 (6-9). Tomorrow ...nge. Yesterday's temp. 53-37 (11-3). ...: Rain early, fair later. Temp. 46-43 Tomorrow: variable cloudiness. Yester... temp. 54-43 (12-6). CHANNEL: Rough. Partly cloudy. Temp. 57-39 (14—1). ...DER: Cloudy. Temp. 48-41 (9-5). Yes... temp. 47-41 (8-5).
...DDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Austria	7 S	Libya	9 P
Belgium	10 B.F.	Luxembourg	10 L
Eire (inc. tax)	1/9(9P)	Morocco	1.20
Denmark	1.75 D.Kr.	Netherlands	0.85 F
France	1.00 Fr.	Nigeria	
Germany	1.00 D.M.	Norway	1.75 N
Great Britain	1/6 (7/-P)	Portugal	6
Greece	8 Drs.	Spain	15 P
India	Rs. 2.25	Sweden	1.50 S
Iran	20 Rials	Switzerland	1.00 S
Italy	150 Lire	Turkey	4.25
Israel	I.£1.00	U.S. Military	
Lebanon	75 P.	Yugoslavia	3.00

United Press International.

...E SURVIVOR—Frank Carbonara, 68, kissed by his ...ghter shortly after he was found alive in rubble.

...ped 2½ Days in L.A. Hospital

...an, 68, Scrambles to His Feet ...s Scoop Clears Quake Rubble

... ANGELES, Feb. 12 (UPI). ...ldozer took a giant scoop of ... from the earthquake-flat... San Fernando Veterans Hos... and workers momentarily ... Two feet protruded into ...cleared area and rescuers ...t it was a workman who ...allen into the debris.

... Frank Carbonara, 68, ...led from a tiny space ...h a metal sink where he had ...rapped for two-and-one-half ...

... found a live one," shouted ... the rescue workers.

... Carbonara, a chef at the ...l, was fortunate. He had ...d only broken bones in his ... and a bruised chest, and ...ans pronounced him in good ...n.

...t I was dead. I didn't sleep ... hours," Mr. Carbonara said ... the hospital where he was ...reated.

...-two of the 61 known ... of Tuesday's devastating Los Angeles earthquake died at the hospital in the San Fernando Valley, ten miles from the epicenter of the quake. Two bodies were pulled out only three hours after Mr. Carbonara was found, and two others were recovered early today.

Saved by Air Pocket

"I ran and then I crawled underneath the basin," Mr. Carbonara told a doctor. The act probably saved his life.

An air pocket formed under the large sink as the three-story building crumbled into a ten-foot-high mound of debris. There was enough air in the pocket to keep him alive.

The discovery of Mr. Carbonara yesterday came after workers at the hospital had almost given up hope of finding any more survivors. He was the first person to be brought out alive from the rubble since Tuesday afternoon.

Five other persons were still missing in the wreckage.

Damage caused by the 6.5 magnitude quake was still being reported, but county officials said it would top $1 billion. Buildings in a 40-mile area sustained some damage.

About four miles away from the hospital, the lake behind quake-cracked Van Norman Dam was being lowered three inches an hour, steadily easing the threat of another catastrophe should an aftershock jolt the earthen levee.

Danger Subsides

Some 130,000 residents living below the dam were allowed to return to their homes this afternoon as the danger of the dam bursting subsided. With several streets and highways closed due to quake damage, the mass return was expected to be hectic.

In addition, the four-day weekend holiday was sure to produce monumental traffic on area freeways and California highway patrolmen were expecting a "horrendous, almost unbelievable traffic jam."

The massive tremor ripped scores of thoroughfares, and three interstate freeways and two state highways in the valley were closed.

...kistan, China Open Road on ...'of of World'

...WALPINDI, Feb. 12 (Reu...—A new 200-mile high... linking Pakistan and ... across "the roof of the ... will be formally open... Tuesday, it was announce... here today.

...istan's army chief of ... Gen. Abdul Hamid ... will open the road, which ...s a height of over 9,000 ...when it crosses the Ka...m and Pamir mountain ...s on its way from the ...rn Pakistan hill town of ... up to the Chinese ...

... highway, begun in 1966, ...e open to traffic all year ... It will take two-way ... most of the way and ... vehicles up to five tons.

Guerrilla War Again In Jordan

Battle Continues In Amman Snow

AMMAN, Feb. 12 (UPI).—Palestinian guerrillas and King Hussein's troops battled in swirling snowstorms round Amman's airport and railroad station today.

It was the second straight day of violence, and brought the Jordanian capital's life to a standstill.

Guerrillas said they captured the hilltop Jebel Hamlan area in a counterattack and turned the army's own 106-mm guns against its soldiers. They also said they destroyed a helicopter at Amman Airport.

[The Jordanian government and Palestinian commandos tonight agreed on an immediate cease-fire between security forces and commandos in some parts of the capital, well-informed sources said here, Reuters reported. They said the agreement provided for an immediate withdrawal of Jordanian security forces which occupied Jebel Hamlan.]

Guerrilla leader Yassir Arafat called on Arab heads of state to protect the Palestinians, and el-Fatah officials said government forces had killed an unknown number of civilians.

They also said an American was wounded. U.S. Embassy sources identified the man as Abdeen Jebara, 30, a lawyer of Lebanese origin, who was born and lives in Detroit, Mich., and was in Amman on a business trip. The sources said he was caught in a burst of firing but was not seriously hurt.

A one-paragraph statement issued by the Interior Ministry this afternoon said there had been firing but the situation was under control.

Amman witnesses said they heard explosions and saw two houses blazing, but the shooting died down after 6 p.m. (1600 GMT).

Officials closed Amman Airport for the second day and morning flights from Beirut did not arrive. Cars and pedestrians deserted the streets and most storekeepers rolled iron shutters over their windows.

The fighting followed a six-hour battle in the Jabal Hamlan sector of Amman yesterday in which, the guerrillas said, 600 Jordanian troops supported by tanks and artillery advanced on commando positions. The government said it sent in security forces to arrest armed men who fired on patrols earlier in the week.

Mr. Arafat, in his statement released by el-Fatah, accused the government of using guns and tanks "for the seventh time" against guerrillas, civilians and camps, and said today's fighting included attacks on el-Hussein, a refugee camp which has a population of 22,000.

United Press International.

REUNION—Saying 'Hi' are the astronauts and wives, from left, Capt. and Mrs. Alan B. Shepard, Comdr. and Mrs. Edgar Mitchell and Maj. and Mrs. Stuart Roosa.

Astronauts Return to Houston's Welcome

SPACE CENTER, Houston, Feb. 12 (UPI).—Apollo-14's exuberant astronauts returned home to a boisterous welcome from their families and friends today and gave a special "thank you" to the flight controllers, who helped the astronauts overcome a nagging series of problems.

"It's especially good to be back because there were so many little things that happened during the mission that weren't serious, but they could have been serious," said Capt. Alan B. Shepard, veteran commander of America's third successful lunar landing mission.

Capt. Shepard, Maj. Stuart A. Roosa and Comdr. Edgar D. Mitchell were sealed in a quarantine van when their jet transport landed at nearby Ellington Air Force Base, but the glass and aluminum germ barrier didn't dampen the enthusiasm of the welcome.

Families View Apollo-14 Crew

The astronauts broke into broad grins when their trailer was unloaded from the plane and moved up to a welcoming stand crowded with wives and children.

All three wives said their husbands looked great. "Marvelous, wonderful," said Joan Roosa. "He looks beautiful," said Louise Mitchell. And Louise Shepard said her husband "looks better than when he left" from Cape Kennedy Jan. 31.

The lunar explorers must remain in isolation at the $15 million lunar receiving laboratory here for two more weeks because of the slim chance they might have brought back alien organisms from the moon. The debriefing of the astronauts started today.

In another wing of the laboratory, eager scientists prepared to inspect the first rocks collected from the ancient hills of the moon. Geologists hope they might be pieces of the moon's primitive crust, some 4.6 billion years old.

Altogether, the Apollo-14 crewmen collected an estimated 96 pounds of rock and soil from the moon, boosting America's total moon cache to 218 pounds. In addition to a second sample box that will be opened this weekend, the explorers brought back several loose rocks—including one a foot wide.

Fifteen magazines of film exposed on or about the moon were also flown to the space center yesterday and the first pictures taken by the Apollo-14 crewmen will be made public Saturday.

Saigon Troops Ring Trail City; Air War Costly

SAIGON, Feb. 12 (UPI).—As U.S. aircraft losses mounted steadil... South Vietnamese troops closed in today on the Ho Chi Minh Tra... supply junction of Sepone, 27 miles inside Laos. But behind them, alon... Route 9 from South Vietnam, infiltration by North Vietnamese troop... threatened to cut off their highway link with their support base a... Khe Sanh, South Vietnam.

Allied air bases were shelled and two convoys on Route 9 wer... ambushed and left in flames, officers there reported. The massin... of other North Vietnamese troops above the Demilitarized Zone between the two Vietnams prompted the U.S. command today to rush elements of its 101st Airborne Division to "bolster security" just below the DMZ, according to front-line dispatches. They followed yesterday's reports that 1,500 U.S. marines were poised aboard an aircraft carrier just off the DMZ for any emergency.

Military sources said columns of South Vietnamese paratroopers, rangers and infantrymen were north and south of Sepone. It is one of the principal objectives of the South Vietnamese drive to destroy stockpiles of Communist supplies in the Ho Chi Minh Trail complex.

A Saigon government spokesman said South Vietnamese troops killed 32 North Vietnamese today as Saigon's units were meeting increasingly heavy opposition from Reds in Laos.

9 Copters, 2 Planes Destroyed

The U.S. command reported the loss of nine helicopters and a jet fighter-bomber to Communist ground fire in Laos and the far northwest corner of South Vietnam. Some of the losses dated to last Monday's South Vietnamese push across the border; the report on them had been delayed.

More than 20 helicopters have been shot down in the American air support of the Laotian incursion by South Vietnamese, but the military counts only those destroyed.

A transport plane crashed elsewhere in South Vietnam and a helicopter was shot down in Cambodia. Field reports said that 14 Americans had been killed and seven wounded in the loss of the nine helicopters and the two fixed-wing aircraft.

[The AP reported from Hong Kong that North Vietnam radio said today that some U.S. and South Vietnamese pilots shot down in Laos survived their crashes and have been captured.

[The radio claimed that 62 allied planes—53 helicopters and nine other aircraft—were downed between last Friday and this past Wednesday. It did not say how many pilots were captured.]

South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu visited the forward headquarters base of his troops near Khe Sanh today and said he was very encouraged by the results of the Laotian campaign. At that time, he said the South Vietnamese had not yet occupied Sepone.

In Vientiane, the Laotian government announced a state of emergency because of the Vietnamese troops' activities. It ordered the Royal Army to "take all necessary measures for general security... until order is reinstated."

[From Savannakhet, farther west along Route 9 in Laos, AP said that Laotian officers reported today that Royal Lao Army troops recaptured Muong Phalane yesterday afternoon, but were driven out of the town last night and retreated westward along Route 9 today.

[Sources in Savannakhet said that the two-week delay in retaking the town was largely due to political squabbling between Lao generals, the AP reported.]

[Reuters reported from Saigon

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Lon Nol Suffers Relapse; Will Fly to Honolulu

SAIGON, Feb. 12 (AP)—Lon Nol, Cambodia's ailing premier, has suffered a relapse and will be flown to the U.S. Army's Tripler Hospital in Honolulu within the next few days for treatment, reliable sources said tonight.

The sources said he would be flown from Phnom Penh tomorrow or Sunday, presumably by a U.S. military plane, for treatment of a stroke that left him partly paralyzed.

In an order of the day published today in the official news agency bulletin, Lon Nol formally handed over temporary power to Deputy Premier Sisowath Sirik Matak.

Sources in Phnom Penh said Lon Nol was stricken earlier this week, rallied enough to receive visitors and sign documents, but later suffered a relapse.

GIs Reported In Laos; New Denials Made

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (UPI).—American newsmen are reporting evidence of U.S. troops operating in Laos despite President Nixon's announced policy of keeping ground troops out of that country.

"If anybody is there, they don't belong there," presidential Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said in Key Biscayne in confirming that such presence would violate administration policy.

UPI correspondent Kenneth Braddick said soldiers at the Khe Sanh base in South Vietnam, near the Laotian border, told him at least 100 U.S. ground troops entered Laos on "security missions" and other duties and have engaged in fighting there.

CBS and ABC broadcasting networks reported Americans dressed in South Vietnamese uniforms were participating in the Laotian incursion.

Howard Tucker, of ABC, reported he saw what appeared to be an American bathing with South Vietnamese soldiers 25 miles inside Laos. He said a South Vietnamese told him the man was an adviser.

Informed U.S. military sources in Saigon said last month that a handful of Green Beret troops were participating in regular reconnaissance forays into Laos and Cambodia and would not be withdrawn when the rest of the Special Forces units left Vietnam this month.

[U.S. reconnaissance teams are operating inside Laos in a purely intelligence-gathering role, official sources in Saigon said today, according to the Associated Press. The sources said such teams have

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Israel Rejects Mediation

Allon Says Jarring Exceeds His Powers as UN Peace Envoy

TEL AVIV, Feb. 12 (NYT).—Deputy Premier Yigal Allon today rejected mediation of the Israeli-Arab dispute by Gunnar V. Jarring, the UN representative.

He said that the envoy's function, according to his directives from the Security Council, was not to draft resolutions but to promote agreement between the parties. "He is neither an obligatory nor an optional arbitrator," Mr. Allon declared.

His statement, in an address to a workers' club here, apparently alluded to Mr. Jarring's initiative on Feb. 2 when he asked reaction from Israel to specific proposals for future borders and from Egypt about the form of a peace settlement.

Reliable sources said that Mr. Jarring suggested an Israeli withdrawal from all of Sinai with special arrangements to be made at Sharm el Sheikh to assure freedom of Israeli navigation through the Straits of Tiran.

Adhere to Refusal

Apart from questioning Mr. Jarring's competence to submit substantive proposals at all, the Israelis adhere to their steadfast refusal to discuss any withdrawal before the Arabs agree to negotiate a peace treaty.

[The Associated Press reported that Israeli Ambassador Yosef Tekoah conferred for more than an hour last night with Mr. Jarring at the UN. The visit was his first since Monday, when Egyptian Ambassador Mohammed Hassan el-Zayyat and Mr. Tekoah called one after another at Mr. Jarring's office.]

The government also is expected to refuse to reply on grounds that there is no parallel between asking one party if it is willing to make peace and the other if it agrees to a certain paragraph.

Mr. Allon, in his speech, warned

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

AP.

Yigal Allon

U.K. Poll Gives Labor 6.5% Lead On Conservatives

LONDON, Feb. 12 (AP).—Public confidence in Prime Minister Edward Heath's Conservative government has slumped sharply, according to an opinion poll published today.

The results, by Opinion Research Centre in the London Evening Standard, gave the Laborite opposition a 6.5 percent lead in popularity over the Conservatives. This would give Labor a majority of between 80 and 100 seats in the House of Commons if elections were held now.

Record Brandt Budget Voted; Strauss Opens Bitter Debate

BONN, Feb. 12 (UPI).—Government and opposition traded bitter accusations of aiming for "total confrontation" today before Chancellor Willy Brandt's Social Democrats rammed his 1971 budget through parliament by a vote of 233 to 203.

The 20-vote margin was a major victory for Mr. Brandt, whose majority in the parliament is a shaky six.

Before moving to the final vote on the record $27-billion budget, leaders of the government and opposition traded charges for five hours.

Franz Josef Strauss, the former defense minister and now the loudest voice in the opposition, led off for the Christian Democrats by denouncing Mr. Brandt's attempt to negotiate a settlement with Russia as "asthmatic and hectic."

Treaty a Mistake

Mr. Strauss and fellow Christian Democrat Olaf von Wrangel said that Mr. Brandt had been mistaken in signing a nonaggression treaty with Russia last August before Moscow had agreed to end its harassment of West Berlin.

"It has placed us in a hopeless position and we all suffer as a result," Mr. Strauss yelled as his supporters roared approval.

Mr. Strauss said the chancellor's Social Democrats were adopting Communist slogans in attempting to smear the opposition Christian Democrats as fascistic.

Rainer Barzel, parliamentary leader of the opposition, said that Mr. Brandt sought and wanted "total confrontation." But he warned that this could only weaken the democratic fabric of the Federal Republic.

Mr. Brandt countered with the charge that the opposition's "perfidious propaganda" was stirring up evil elements in the land. He said that the opposition "is consciously steering toward a sharper confrontation." As one result of the poisoned atmosphere, the chancellor said, he is now being sent letters containing "black-bordered death sentences for high treason."

The chancellor insisted, over opposition protests of disbelief, that he made it clear to the Russians that the Bonn-Moscow nonaggression pact would be ratified by the West Germans only if the Russians ended their harassment of West Berlin.

Mr. Brandt also rejected Mr. Strauss's allegation that the American administration shares the concerns of the West German opposition.

"There is no crisis of confidence between Bonn and Washington," the chancellor said.

Foreign Minister Walter Scheel will go to Washington Monday for four days of talks there and in New York.

Shuts 50-Year-Old Store

She Can Still Jig at 87, But No Decimals for Her

...PORTSLADE, England, Feb. 12 (UPI).—Alice Robinson, a ...-grandmother, has run her small general store for 50 years. She is closing it tomorrow because she refuses to use decimal ...ncy.

"I can still do the knees-up (a jig). I can still thread a ...le," said the 87-year-old Mrs. Robinson, "but I refuse to use ...new money."

"England has had pounds, shillings and pence for many years ... it has worked very well," she said, removing some of her ...s of jams and biscuits from the shelves. "No one I know ...oking forward to decimalization. Some of my old customers ...quite ill worrying about it."

"When I first came cigarettes were fourpence for 20. Now ...are five shillings for 20," she said. "I can't be bothered to ...out what that is in new pence."

There is no cash register in Mrs. Robinson's little store ... the seaside town of Brighton. She keeps her money in a ...er and her bills on a spike. The scales on which she weighs ...s and vegetables were second-hand when she opened the ... in 1920.

"I've had a wonderful business, but I think decimalization ...d be a lot of expense for nothing," Mrs. Robinson said. "Now ...all retire but I won't fade away. I'll still be blooming even ...feel blooming awful. And I know that all my old customers ...still drop in for a cup of tea."

Associated Press.

Alice Robinson in her store Friday.

In Move to Halt U.S.

Poles Urge U.K., Russia to Act on Laos

By James Feron

WARSAW, Feb. 12 (NYT).—The Polish government moved today as a member of the international commission for supervision and control in Laos to seek an end to American military intervention there.

It issued an aide-memoire appealing to Britain and the Soviet Union, co-chairmen of the Geneva Conference on Laos, "to use their utmost influence" to prevent further escalation of U.S. military operations in Indochina and particularly in Laos.

In London, however, British officials rejected a Soviet charge that Laotian neutrality had been violated with the statement that the North Vietnamese had been doing the same for years.

The recent U.S. intervention, the note said, has "pushed Laos into the tragedy of civil war" and produced a "scene of fratricidal warfare."

Laos, it said, "is now threatened to share the fate of Vietnam and Cambodia."

The diplomatic note was read to newsmen at the Foreign Ministry in Warsaw. A spokesman said that Polish diplomats had been instructed "to discuss the issue at foreign ministries in Paris, New Delhi, Ottawa, Peking and other capitals."

Poland's ambassador to Washington, Jerzy Michalowski, was said to have reviewed the matter in detail with American officials.

The note represented the first major foreign policy move by the Polish government since Edward Gierek replaced Wladyslaw Gomulka here as Communist party chief. Observers said the diplomatic action did not indicate a change of policy.

The note said that the Polish government, as a member of the control commission, "is bound to reiterate its determination to spare no efforts to help seek political solutions in the interest of the Laotian people."

It said that the International Control Commission remained "an important instrument of exercising a constructive role once favorable conditions to this effect arise."

An official said that this meant that Poland could do little to help secure peace in Laos while the intervention continued, and the note was an effort to achieve that end.

The International Control Commission, with members from Poland, Canada and India, was set up by the 1962 Geneva conference to supervise the withdrawal of foreign troops from Laos and to help guarantee the nation's integrity.

But continued hostilities in the politically divided mountain kingdom over the years have thwarted the commission's work.

The three-page diplomatic note spoke of a reported intensification of bombing of Laos by the U.S. Air Force and violation of the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Monday Deadline

Oil-Price Rise Seen Settled, Stability Is Iran Talks' Issue

By John M. Lee

TEHRAN, Feb. 12 (NYT).—A group of 22 Western oil companies held out tonight against the demands of six Persian Gulf states for increased oil revenues exceeding $1 billion a year.

A day of informal contacts between the two sides and a 90-minute formal meeting tonight failed to resolve the remaining differences. The impression here is that the oil companies have acceded to the financial demands, by and large, but are insisting on various assurances to stabilize the volatile international oil situation.

Although today's meeting had been described by the producer countries as a "final" session with "no discussions," one more meeting has been scheduled for tomorrow.

Lord Strathalmond, managing director of British Petroleum, said as he left the meeting in the Iranian Finance Ministry tonight: "Things are getting clearer."

The leader of the producer-country group, Iranian Finance Minister Kamshid Amuzegar, declined comment after the meeting. Mr. Amuzegar and his team are negotiating on behalf of Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Abu Dhabi and Qatar.

The negotiations are racing a Monday deadline imposed by the ten-nation Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. These countries—the gulf states plus Libya, Algeria, Venezuela and Indonesia—have threatened to impose higher prices by legislation or decree if the companies do not settle by Feb. 15.

Western observers said the producer countries had disagreed among themselves today when Iraq balked at accepting some of the assurances Mr. Amuzegar had offered to Lord Strathalmond when the two men met in Paris Tuesday night.

Heath Pledges U.K. Support For European Political Union

LONDON, Feb. 12 (UPI).—Prime Minister Edward Heath said today that if Britain joins the Common Market, it will want to take part in moves toward closer European political unification.

He said there is "wide support" for the development of European political institutions.

Mr. Heath spoke at the opening of a two-day meeting of parliamentarians of ten Western European countries. They represent the six European Economic Community countries—France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg—and the four which have applied to join the EEC—Britain, Ireland, Denmark and Norway.

The conference at Lancaster House here was organized by the European Movement, a group which seeks to promote closer European unity.

"We believe that Europe can and should emerge as a community expressing its own point of view and exercising its own influence," Mr. Heath said. "Politically, the challenge is to create a unity of action which will give our countries collectively that position in world affairs which individually is beyond our reach. As members of the community, we would wish to share in the continued development of institutions to this end. This is the practical approach to institutional change for which I believe there is wide support."

'Welcome' for Europeans

Mr. Heath said that on his trips to various parts of the developing world, he has been struck by the "enormous and growing opportunities which exist there for Europe and by the welcome which awaits us in those countries as Europeans, whenever we show a helpful interest in their future."

"If we go into this enterprise as partners," he said, "working together on behalf of Europe, we can, I believe, once again astonish the world by the energy and resourcefulness which we have at our command."

Mr. Heath also stressed that in the Common Market membership talks, Britain must obtain "terms which are tolerable in the short term and clearly and visibly beneficial in the long term."

Speaking at a dinner for the European parliamentarians at the House of Commons, former Prime Minister Harold Wilson said that if the market membership negotiations fail, it is unlikely Britain would try again.

"If the negotiations lead to failure—and a proud people have lived through two vetoes—it will be very much harder for Britain once again to be persuaded to put our future to the test of further negotiations," he said.

Powell Speaks in France

LYONS, France, Feb. 12 (AP).—Maverick British conservative MP Enoch Powell told a French business audience here today that most of the British people are deeply opposed to membership in the Common Market.

Mr. Powell, opening a European campaign of opposition against the pro-Common Market policy of his own party, said the hostility "is first of all not economic in nature, but nationalist."

Speaking in French, Mr. Powell said the idea of integration into the Europe of the Continent is repugnant to the British.

Allon Rejects UN Mediation

(Continued from Page 1)

the Egyptians that they had issued a "self ultimatum" in setting a March 7 limit on their undertaking to refrain from shooting.

"I implore the Egyptian government not to repeat their earlier folly and not to advance the escalation to the point of no return."

He said that notwithstanding the missile buildup by Egypt in the combat zone, the balance of power was more in Israel's favor today than it had been in August when the cease-fire started.

"The cease-fire has been observed until now for one reason only," the minister said. "It is desired by both sides. If it was not desired by one side, it would have been broken long ago. Neither side is doing the other a favor."

Big Four Meet

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Feb. 12 (Reuters).—The UN representatives of the Big Four powers discussed the Middle East today for more than two hours and decided to meet again on Thursday, Feb. 18.

No communiqué was issued after the session, held at the residence of Britain's permanent representative, Sir Colin Crowe.

Sadat Sees Russian

CAIRO, Feb. 12 (UPI).—President Anwar Sadat conferred with Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Vinogradov today on the current diplomatic efforts aimed at a Middle East peaceful settlement, official sources said.

Bhutan to Enter UN

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Feb. 12 (AP).—The 15-nation Security Council has unanimously recommended that the kingdom of Bhutan in the Himalayas be admitted to the United Nations. The General Assembly is expected to accept the recommendation, making Bhutan the 128th UN member, when it convenes Sept. 21.

HARRY'S NEW YORK BAR
5 RUE DAUNOU, PARIS — OPE. 72-00
JUST TELL THE TAXI DRIVER
"BANK ROO DOE NOO" OR
"DOOZ ROO MEWLAY" LYONS
(12 Rue Mulet, LYONS).

Police Fight Protesters In North Italy

50 Students Seized In Clash at Trento

TRENTO, Italy, Feb. 12 (Reuters).—Italy's current wave of violence shifted today from the south to the north as police in Trento clashed with about 1,000 leftist workers and students.

Police fired about 100 tear-gas grenades and repeatedly charged into the demonstrators, who pelted them with stones, metal bolts and Molotov cocktails.

More than 50 students were detained and several persons were believed to have been injured. One policeman was struck between the eyes by a metal bolt and taken to a hospital.

The demonstration was called by extreme leftist groups to protest the trial of two workers from a French Michelin tire factory, who were given 15-day suspended prison sentences today for attacking a factory foreman during a recent strike.

Monument Bombed

A few hours before the clashes, a bomb exploded in the mouth of a World War I artillery piece at a monument here to an Italian hero, Cesare Battisti.

Battisti, considered a martyr to the Italian national cause, was hanged by the Austrians in 1916 after leading a courageous campaign to get Austria to hand over the Trentino region to Italy.

The explosion destroyed the cannon. A time bomb was also found near the police headquarters in Trento—a city of 75,000 persons. It was removed by bomb disposal experts.

The clashes in Trento occurred the day after a top-level ministerial meeting at Premier Emilio Colombo's office discussed more effective ways of curbing violence.

National Issue

The problem has become a national issue following seven months of persistent anarchy and violence in the southern region of Calabria, which large police forces have failed to quell.

The situation was calm today in Reggio Calabria, the region's largest city which has been in a state of revolt since last July because it has been denied the title of regional capital. It was also calm in Catanzaro, Reggio's rival.

Fresh violence is feared on Monday when the Calabria Regional Council is due to decide finally whether Reggio or Catanzaro will be capital.

If Catanzaro, as expected, is chosen, Reggio is likely to break once more into revolt.

Associated Press.

BATTLE IN THE STREETS—Helmeted police clash with leftist extremists in Trento, Italy. About 1,000 demonstrators were reportedly involved in the violent battle.

All Seen Benefiting

Major Powers Remain Silent On Reopening of Suez Canal

By Hedrick Smith

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (NYT).—The Egyptian proposal to reopen the Suez Canal would benefit the Soviet Union, the United States and West European powers, but all have been circumspect about commenting on the Cairo proposal.

Secretary of State William P. Rogers told an impromptu news briefing Wednesday that any Arab-Israeli discussions of such a proposal "which will lead to reduction of tensions and an ultimate solution to the [Arab-Israeli] problem, we certainly support."

But neither Mr. Rogers nor other American officials have commented publicly on the specific advantages or disadvantages that Washington would derive from reopening the canal.

Privately, administration officials regard the proposal made by President Anwar Sadat and the flexible response of Israeli Premier Golda Meir as one of the most hopeful diplomatic developments since the Aug. 7 cease-fire. But they are fearful that any appearance of intrusion by major powers at this stage might disrupt the fragile diplomatic feelers between Cairo and Tel Aviv.

American officials report no evidence that the Soviet Union played an aggressive role in encouraging the Egyptian government to put forward the proposal. But Moscow is presumed to have favored the move.

The American view is that reopening the Suez Canal, accompanied by a partial pullback of Israeli troops from the canal's east bank, would work in Moscow's favor. It would shorten the Soviet shipping lines to North Vietnam and elsewhere in Asia and Africa, make the Red Sea, Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean much more accessible to expanding Soviet naval power, and allow Moscow to claim that its rearmament of Egypt had inevitably forced the Israelis to pull back their forces.

For this reason, some American military specialists, particularly naval strategists, contend that reopening the canal would be at least partially unfavorable for Washington. They reason that Soviet naval power in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf will be more difficult to contend with once the canal is reopened.

But other officials reason that there are commercial and diplomatic benefits for the United States and its West European allies that would outweigh such strategic disadvantages.

Less Transport Costs

Reopening the canal, they say, would reduce the costs of transporting oil from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iran, and other points in the Persian Gulf to Britain, West Germany, Italy, and other continental European countries.

The shutdown of the canal was reportedly estimated by the British government to be costing London $75 to $100 million annually in its balance of payments because of extra shipping and oil costs. Other West European nations have had similar costs. Although the United States draws only 3 percent of its oil imports from the Middle East, American-owned oil companies would profit from reduced transport costs.

Deserter Ousted By Sweden Given 18-Month Term

FORT GORDON, Ga., Feb. 12 (UPI).—An Army private, who was the first American deserter to be deported from Sweden, was sentenced today to 18 months in prison and given a bad conduct discharge.

Pvt. Joseph Parra, 21, of Pearl River, La., pleaded guilty to a charge of desertion in a two-hour court-martial and was sentenced.

Pvt. Parra, who never served in Vietnam, deserted the Army on July 21, 1968, while working at an Army hospital at Yokohama, Japan. He was given asylum in Sweden.

Sweden deported Pvt. Parra last December after he was arrested several times for drug-law violations.

Sudan Vows To Crush Its Communists

BEIRUT, Lebanon, Feb. 12 (AP).—Sudan's strongman, Maj. Gen. Gaafar Numeiry, declared today he had decided to "crush and destroy" the Sudanese Communist party.

In a one-hour address to his 14 million countrymen over Omdurman radio, Gen. Numeiry charged the Communists tried to sabotage Sudan's economy, national unity and foreign relations.

"There is no more justification for the existence of the Sudanese Communist party," he said. "They have already been isolated and will soon be purged from all government departments, civil services and trade unions."

He stressed, however, that the anti-Communist crackdown will not affect the close relations of his 21-month-old regime with the Soviet Union and other Communist countries.

Gen. Numeiry, who is Sudan's prime minister and chairman of the ruling Revolutionary Command Council, said his government erred in allowing the Communists to operate despite an official ban on all political parties in Sudan.

"But we have decided to correct this error. From now on anyone who claims to be Communist or belongs to a Communist party in Sudan will be crushed," he warned.

Gen. Numeiry's move climaxed a six-month open feud with Sudanese Communists who turned down a government request to dissolve their party and join a new government-backed organization patterned after Egypt's Arab Socialist Union.

The feud was intensified in November when the Sudanese Communist party secretary-general, Abdulkhalek Mahjoub, was arrested and 13 senior army officers were dismissed for their Communist leanings.

Gen. Numeiry also charged the Communists with opposing Sudan's decision to become a member of a federal union with Egypt, Libya and Syria.

Gen. Numeiry promised constitutional reforms to establish a new government system in Sudan based on a coalition of the workers, the peasants and national capitalism. This remark buttressed reports he will follow the steps of Libya and Syria and hold presidential elections in which he will run unopposed.

Ulster Leader Goes to London

LONDON, Feb. 12 (AP).—Northern Ireland's Prime Minister James Chichester-Clark came to London today for talks with British government leaders on his strife-torn province.

He was scheduled to spend the weekend with Prime Minister Edward Heath at his official country residence north of London.

The talks will be attended by Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home, Home Secretary Reginald Maudling and Defense Secretary Lord Carrington. British sources said that a main topic would be how to deal with the recent upsurge in activities of the Irish Republican Army.

Saigon Units Ring Trail City As U.S. Air Losses Mount

(Continued from Page 1)

that reliable sources said today that the Laotian town of Long Cheng, a center of operations for the American Central Intelligence Agency, fell last night to North Vietnamese troops. The town has been the headquarters of the CIA-backed Laotian Gen. Vang Pao and his "secret army" of Meo guerrillas.]

The first Cambodian general to die in the war in his country was killed yesterday in a bitter battle 65 miles south of Phnom Penh, informed sources said in that Cambodian capital today.

Provincial Governor

He was identified as Brig. Gen. Neak Sam, who was serving as temporary governor of Takeo Province, which borders on South Vietnam in the rice-rich delta area south of Phnom Penh. He was killed in a fight between a Cambodian force and about 200 guerrillas near Highway 3 ten miles south of Takeo town, the sources said.

Military sources in Saigon said today that Adm. John S. McCain, commander of U.S. forces in the Pacific, would arrive in Vietnam next week for conferences on the Laotian situation with Gen. Creighton W. Abrams, commander of U.S. forces in Vietnam.

Anti-U.S. Demonstration

SAIGON, Feb. 12 (AP).—Anti-American demonstrations broke out today in the coastal city of Qui Nhon after two Vietnamese civilians were killed by a shell fired from a U.S. grenade launcher.

Initial reports said one American vehicle was set afire and three soldiers in the vehicle were injured.

By nightfall, the 300 demonstrators had dispersed after marching to a soccer stadium.

But the city, South Vietnam's fourth largest, remained tense. Only emergency U.S. vehicles were allowed in the downtown section.

U.S. authorities said that two days ago an American guard in a tower fired a grenade launcher, thinking it was loaded with an illumination flare. It was a high explosive round that landed on a house. Five Vietnamese were wounded and two subsequently died.

This morning, the family and relatives began a demonstration, with about 60 participants. When the schools let out, students joined the crowd and it grew to 300.

U.S. authorities said an investigation has been opened.

Peking Assails U.S.

HONG KONG, Feb. 13 (Reuters).—Communist China said today that it would take "all effective measures" to give support and assistance to the peoples of Indochina to defeat the "U.S. aggressors and their running dogs," the New China News Agency reported.

It said that the U.S. action in Laos is posing a "grave menace to China" and said the Chinese people "will not remain indifferent to it." Peking noted that Laos is a close neighbor to China.

Poland Urges Halt in Laos

(Continued from Page 1)

Laotian frontier by "Saigon regime troops." It did not not accuse the United States of sending ground forces into Laos.

According to the note, there had been moves in recent months to find a political solution to the Laos problem. It cited the visit of an envoy of Prince Souphanouvong, head of the Communist Pathet Lao forces, to the capital, Vientiane, to "initiate negotiations."

The note also accused the United States of intervening in internal Laotian affairs for some time. This intervention, it said, finally led to the rightest coup of 1964, which ousted the national unity government and upset the tripartite agreements between the Laotian political grouping.

These groupings, the Poles said, had laid the basis for the Geneva agreements.

Pathet Lao in New Appeal

TOKYO, Feb. 12 (AP).—Prince Souphanouvong has again urgently asked the co-chairmen of the Geneva conference on Laos, Britain and the Soviet Union, to stop what he called an aggressive operation in Laos by both U.S. and South Vietnamese troops.

The prince's message, in a broadcast monitored here, charged that 50 battalions, including more than ten U.S. battalions, have "massacred the civilian population in an utterly savage manner throughout their journey" since being airlifted into Laos Monday.

U.K. Rejects Soviet Charge

LONDON, Feb. 12 (Reuters).—The Soviet ambassador here, Mikhail Smirnovsky, was called to the Foreign Office today for a 30-minute discussion about Laos.

Sir Stanley Tomlinson, Foreign Office deputy under secretary, repeated to him the British view that Communist North Vietnamese troops had been flagrantly violating Laotian neutrality for many years, informed British sources said.

Sir Stanley asked Mr. Smirnovsky to call on him to give him the British reply to a Soviet statement left by the ambassador with Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home on Feb. 4. This Russian statement had alleged that the United States and South Vietnam had violated Laotian neutrality.

David Kennedy To Tour Vietnam

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (UPI).—President Nixon assigned David Kennedy, former Treasury secretary, to make an extended tour of Vietnam to confer with Saigon officials on post-war economic development.

Mr. Nixon announced the assignment yesterday after Mr. Kennedy took the oath of office as ambassador-at-large. A few minutes later, John Connally, a Democrat and former Texas governor, was sworn in as Mr. Kennedy's successor at the Treasury.

News Analysis

Nixon, Keeping Out of Range, Survives 1st Round on Laos

By Murrey Marder

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (WP).—The Nixon administration has easily surmounted the first domestic political challenge to the allied thrust into Laos. President Nixon, by keeping his head down in public, has presented the smallest possible target for his opponents.

By maintaining that the U.S. role in the cross-border assault is only a subsidiary one, in the air, above the entrapping grip of ground combat, the administration so far has deflected its disorganized critics.

But there are abundant targets in the making, even if the venturesome operation bears out the military success being proclaimed for it.

By its failure to specify with sufficient clarity what it regards as permissible activity for U.S. military personnel in Cambodia—except after the fact—the administration invited suspicion about everything it was doing in Cambodia.

Semantic Games

For months, the administration played semantic gamesmanship over "air interdiction" vs. "close air combat support," and "airborne coordinators" vs. "ground-air coordinators," only to say finally, as Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird did Jan. 20, that the United States would supply whatever "air support that was needed" and "I don't care to get into a question of semantics on that."

Why did the administration not simply say "air support" in the beginning and avoid the debilitating dispute? The private answer given is that the administration had to "condition" the public, and most importantly, the Congress, to accept the gradual, cloaked, transition to the policy of unlimited use of air power anywhere in Indochina, which first Mr. Laird and then Secretary of State William P. Rogers publicy confirmed.

It was this evolution of the inhibited use of U.S. air power in Indochina, it is now said privately, which enabled and emboldened the administration to authorize the South Vietnamese assault into Laos.

According to present official U.S. theology, "the current Laos operation was completely planned by the South Vietnamese general staff." Even if that were true, the operation would never have moved beyond an idle concept without the support of vast U.S. air power of every variety, plus major engineering, logistic and artillery support.

Other Support, Too

And, it should be added, intelligence and reconnaissance support as well.

This is where the now-burgeoning new dispute comes in about whether or not the administration is dissembling about its denials that neither American "ground combat troops" nor "advisers" are present in Laos.

The denial that American "advisers" are present in Laos is simply untrue, and to deny it is probably more carelessness than duplicity. There are unquestionably American advisers in Laos, and their presence is not prohibited by law there, as it is in Cambodia. President Nixon publicly stated last March that there were 1,040 Americans in Laos, with 320 of them in "a military advisory or military training capacity. . . ."

What the President did not add, but what has been widely reported, is that the advisers are primarily Central Intelligence Agency personnel, whose primary job is supporting and supervising the clandestine army of Gen. Vang Pao.

Border Area Meant

When U.S. officials say, as Secretary Rogers and other officials have said recently, that there are no U.S. "advisers" in Laos, they are actually referring to the area of the current South Vietnamese border-crossing.

But there are also other U.S. personnel in the Laos border-crossing zone, who, by current imprecise definitions, are neither ground troops nor advisers. They are, as each day's prodding by newsmen on the scene makes official spokesmen disclose, medical evacuation personnel, helicopter salvage personnel—and others, still undisclosed.

Are there also, newsmen increasingly are demanding, special forces agents or other military or intelligence personnel disguised in South Vietnamese uniforms? Are there American reconnaissance men, or other personnel on the ground, neither "troops" nor "advisers"?

It is by no means extraordinary to have covert personnel engaged in military operations. What is unnecessarily corrosive of the administration's credibility is to make sweeping disclaimers that it cannot sustain, only to end up in the position of a strip-teaser discarding one semantic covering at a time.

GIs Reported In Laos; New Denials Made

(Continued from Page 1)

been operating in Laos for years and are not considered ground combat troops.

[The U.S. military command in Saigon issued a statement today denying an ABC story that an American body wearing the uniform of the South Vietnamese airborne troops had been evacuated from Laos by an American helicopter. The command said the body was in fact that of a South Vietnamese paratrooper.]

Mr. Braddick said he talked with members of an "aero-rifle" unit at Khe Sanh Wednesday who told him their mission was to provide security around U.S. helicopters downed inside Laos. They said they fought with Communist troops on at least one occasion.

The soldiers said other American ground-to-air coordination personnel, helicopter recovery personnel and special reconnaissance missions had often crossed the border. They asked that their names be withheld for fear of disciplinary action.

Russians Renew Charge

MOSCOW, Feb. 12 (UPI).—The Russians today returned to their accusations that U.S. ground troops are participating in the Laotian invasion, citing American press and television reports as evidence.

"Millions of Americans could see for themselves that their government lies when it denies the participation of American ground troops in the intrusion in Laos," the official Tass news agency said.

Various Tass reports referred to film footage of U.S. helicopters said to be depositing U.S. combat troops in Laos and picking up wounded soldiers. They said these films had been shown on television news shows.

The agency also cited American news reports that Green Beret "advisers" accompanied the South Vietnamese main forces.

"The U.S. military interference in Laos is much bigger than the provision of air and artillery support for South Vietnamese troops, and American military advisers go into battle with them," Tass said.

Stubborn Americans

"Although they are caught lying, the American authorities could invent nothing better than to continue to stubbornly contend that 'there are no American troops or advisers in Laos and they will not be sent there,'" it said.

A week ago the government newspaper Izvestia charged that South Vietnamese troops were invading Laos "under the direct command of American officers," prompting official denials from Washington.

Since then the Soviet press and Premier Alexei N. Kosygin have been more vague in their allegations concerning the invasion and have worded them so as to leave it open whether they meant U.S. ground troops were inside Laos or not.

Paris Consulates Of Prague, Saigon Are Attacked

PARIS, Feb. 12 (UPI).—A group of French Trotskyites briefly occupied the Czechoslovak Consulate while another group of unidentified attackers smashed the glass door of the South Vietnamese Consulate in two separate incidents here today.

Led by Alain Krivine, head of the Communist League, the Trotskyites invaded the rooms of the Czechoslovak Consulate, to protest the forthcoming trial of young Trotskyites in Prague.

The group left before police could intervene after hanging out from the consulate's balcony a banner with an inscription reading: "Free Peter Uhl and His Comrades. Socialism Yes. Stalinism No." They also handed out leaflets to passers-by.

In an apparently unrelated incident, a group of some 50 youths wearing crash helmets and carrying steel bars broke the glass door of the South Vietnamese Consulate. They fled before the arrival of riot police.

Quaker Gift

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12 (UPI).—The 13th Street Friends Meeting House, built in 1812, will be given away to anybody willing to pay the cost of moving it to make way for a downtown office building. The Quakers would like to see the building put to good use. "It really is up for grabs," a spokesman said.

Fatal Fog in Italy

MILAN, Feb. 12 (AP).—Thick fog crippled road and air traffic in nothern Italy for the third day in a row today. Three persons were killed and several were injured in a series of chain collisions on highways.

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	15	59	Partly cloudy
AMSTERDAM	5	41	Overcast
ANKARA	—4	25	Showers
ATHENS	9	48	Very cloudy
BEIRUT	13	55	Partly cloudy
BELGRADE	7	45	Sunny
BERLIN	0	32	Foggy
BRUSSELS	5	41	Overcast
BUDAPEST	6	43	Partly cloudy
CAIRO	19	66	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	16	61	Very cloudy
COPENHAGEN	3	37	Overcast
COSTA D' SOL	15	59	Overcast
DUBLIN	10	50	Rain
EDINBURGH	9	48	Very cloudy
FLORENCE	11	52	Sunny
FRANKFURT	1	34	Overcast
GENEVA	—2	28	Foggy
HELSINKI	1	34	Rain
ISTANBUL	2	36	Very cloudy
LAS PALMAS	9	48	Rain
LISBON	13	55	Partly cloudy
LONDON	10	50	Rain
MADRID	9	48	Partly cloudy
MILAN	0	32	Foggy
MONTREAL	1	34	Foggy
MOSCOW	—10	14	Cloudy
MUNICH	6	43	Cloudy
NEW YORK	8	46	Sunny
NICE	13	55	Partly cloudy
OSLO	3	37	Rain
PARIS	11	52	Overcast
PRAGUE	6	43	Partly cloudy
ROME	14	57	Partly cloudy
SOFIA	4	39	Clear
STOCKHOLM	3	37	Cloudy
TEL AVIV	16	61	Very cloudy
TUNIS	16	61	Partly cloudy
VENICE	2	36	Foggy
VIENNA	5	41	Sunny
WARSAW	3	46	Overcast
WASHINGTON	10	50	Cloudy
ZURICH	5	41	Cloudy

(U.S., Canadian temperatures as of 7:00 GMT today.)

A Heartbreaker for Valentines

'Blessed Relief' or Disaster, Britain Still on Postal Holiday

LONDON, Feb. 13 (AP).—Billionaire J. Paul Getty calls it "a blessed relief."

Valentine makers call it a disaster. Businessmen call it an inconvenience.

And countless Britons call it a holiday from worry.

It's Britain's nationwide postal strike, which has kept the mail undelivered for the past 24 days.

The slots on Britain's bright red mailboxes have been sealed since Jan. 20, when more than 220,000 mailmen and postal workers walked off the job demanding 15 percent pay raises. But the strike has aroused surprisingly few complaints from the chap-in-the-street.

"It's a blessed relief from begging letters," Mr. Getty told inquirers.

"It may be a relief for Getty," said a London restaurant waiter, "but it's a bigger relief for me—I haven't received a bill in the mail for weeks and it's given me time to raise the 40 quid ($96) the income tax department told me I had to pay last month."

Lots of people agree with him, like the suburban housewife who volunteered: "With no bills in the mail, it's the first time in years that my husband and I haven't been broke. We think the strike is great—it should go on forever."

Valentine manufacturers, however, complain that business has fallen by 50 percent, and mail-order firms have been crippled by the strike.

The $560 million ($1.32 billion) a year mail-order business estimates that trade has been slashed 70 percent by the postal stoppage. Littlewoods, one of the bigger firms, has put 8,000 of its 12,500 employees on early vacations.

Some small businesses are in trouble because they aren't receiving payments through the mail, but big firms don't seem alarmed by the stoppage.

"It's an inconvenience, but we are putting up with it—it's not the end of the world," said a spokesman for Harrods, a London department store that hasn't billed its charge-account customers for weeks.

"We are coping very nicely," said an official of the Prudential Assurance Co., which sends and receives about as much mail as any firm in the country. "We are delivering mail to our 15,000 field staff ourselves. Our agents are delivering it and collecting the premiums."

Bypassing the P.O.

Some firms are managing to improvise so well without the postal service that the Post Office is worried about losing customers permanently.

B.C. Sharp, executive of the British Bankers' Association, recommended yesterday that banks stop using the Post Office for clearings—a move which could cost the Post Office an estimated £10 million ($24 million) a year in lost revenues.

Many businesses are resorting to Telex machines or doing more transactions by telephone.

Overseas mail is a different problem, but firms and individuals seem to be solving it. Anyone leaving the country on a business trip or vacation these days takes with him a bundle of letters, from friends or associates, to be posted abroad. A New York firm this might get a letter from its London branch postmarked from a Swiss ski village.

Private "pirate" postal services are booming and an Association of Mail Services has sprung up with delivery firms in 20 regions of the country.

Some issue their own stamps—thus opening a thriving trade with philatelists—and guarantee delivery even overseas, with couriers crossing to the Continent. One firm sends a shipment of mail daily to Holland in a chartered plane.

"But the private delivery firms are handling only a minute fraction of the regular mail—a trickle," said a Post Office spokesman. "We normally handle 35 million items a day and they are probably not doing one-thousandth of that."

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s Nixon Attitude 'Disturbing'

ep. Reuss Charges Adviser n Environment Is a Polluter

By Elsie Carper

SHINGTON, Feb. 12 (WP).—Henry S. Reuss of Wisconsin yesterday that when President Nixon assured a group of inal leaders that they would e made "scapegoats" in the for cleaner air and water, s speaking to one of Wisconiggest polluters.

President made the comment esday when he met at the House with members of the al Industrial Pollution Con- Council, an advisory group appointed by the President last April.

His audience was made up of officials of about 300 corporations who serve on the council or on one of 30 subcouncils representing industries with pollution problems.

The council is headed by Bert S. Cross, recently retired chairman and chief executive officer of the Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Co. and now chairman of 3M's finance committee.

Rep. Reuss, a Democrat, said that a 3M sponge laminant plant in Prairie Du Chien, Wis., has been pouring into a Mississippi River tributary acid wastes that are strong enough to corrode city manhole covers. The firm is one that Rep. Reuss has urged the Justice Department to prosecute for water-polluting activities. He said he turned the information over to the Justice Department last March but no action has been taken.

"What makes the situation particularly interesting," Rep. Reuss said, "is that 3M officers have been such generous contributors to Republican party coffers."

He said that top executives in the company contributed at least $50,000 to the GOP in 1968 when John Mitchell, now the attorney general, was Mr. Nixon's "chief fund raiser." Actually, Mr. Mitchell was campaign chairman and Maurice H. Stans, now secretary of commerce, headed the fund-raising drive.

The advisory council operates through the Commerce Department rather than the new Environmental Protection Agency or the Council on Environmental Quality.

Rep. Reuss said that the President's statement was not surprising.

"No one could seriously think that Mr. Nixon would entertain any plans to make a scapegoat of big business—particularly since the chairman of his advisory council has headed a company with considerable background in water pollution. His reassurances to the concerned businessmen are as unnecessary as they are disturbing."

In its report, the council said that some government anti-pollution standards cannot be achieved with present technology and others are impractical because of the cost.

e Turns In ound $183,000

HICAGO, Feb. 12 (UPI).—suburban Chicago man reled today that he found two s containing $183,000 which ped from a Brink's Inc. ored car Monday and had wondering ever since what o with it.

e man finally called k's Chicago headquarters oon today and Brink's ofls hurried to his home in ners Grove, Ill. They coned that the man had the ey and promised him a 10 ent reward for his honesty.

e money bags were jolted a door that popped open a Brink's truck on a rough near suburban Elmhurst day night.

ALT Accord Predicted y Kissinger

By Carroll Kilpatrick

Y BISCAYNE, Fla., Feb. 12 .—"We are fairly optimistic" agreement with the Soviet on the strategic arms limn talks, presidential adviser y A. Kissinger told newsmen d Air Force One yesterday resident Nixon flew here for coln's Birthday weekend.

Kissinger said it would be l for some kind of agreement reached on the basis of the ssions held so far in Vienna Helsinki. The negotiations, n recess, are scheduled to be ned next month in Vienna. er forecasts have suggested a limited rather than a comnsive agreement may be pos-

e now understand each s positions," Mr. Kissinger "We now have to see what n do to bring them together." noted that it took five years ch agreement on the limited r test ban treaty.

sident Nixon's forthcoming l report on foreign affairs—tate of the World message—into the SALT negotiations reat detail," Mr. Kissinger

etary of State William P. , Mr. Kissinger and the ent worked on the message e flight from Washington ill work on it again tomorhe presidential aide said. It e submitted to Congress 5.

d if the report will contain nprises, Mr. Kissinger said. isn't what it attempts to do. im is not to lay down new and world conditions."

Kissinger said Secretary of e *Melvin R. Laird* would ade the trip here this weekwork on the message but longstanding speaking en-nt.

President was also accomby Mrs. Nixon as he flew Florida home for the first ince immediately after the ber elections. The Nixons pected to remain here until onday.

akes Continue Shake Assisi d Countryside

SI, Italy, Feb. 12 (Reuters). earth tremors today shook edieval hill town, the birthof St. Francis, causing damhistoric buildings and sendhabitants running into the

ors also struck the town last and some were frightened to spend the night in the

palaces and a castle were d among some of the faold buildings slightly dam-

The tremors were felt hout a large area of the of Umbria, including its capugia.

tremors hit the small towns fabbrica and Bastia near during the morning. In orica, many old houses were d damaged and tents were rected to house the popula- about 3,000 persons. In the damage was less serious, e mayor ordered that four ildings housing 28 persons uated.

e earthquakes were reporterday in Iran and northern avia.

CHEL SWISS
RFUMES - GLOVES
AGS - TIES - GIFTS
CIAL EXPORT DISCOUNT
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Keystone.

PAPER FOAM—To point up the pollution problem at Salic, near Arcachon, in southwestern France, a model shows what could happen to a swimmer there. The white stuff on him is the pollutant residue of paper manufacturing covering the beach.

Reaction to Health-Hazard Charges

U.S. Detergents Phasing Out Enzymes

By Donald Janson

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (NYT).—Enzymes, which have been under heavy attack by medical and consumer groups as a health hazard, are being removed from Procter and Gamble Company's Tide, the largest-selling detergent in the country, according to union officials at the company's Port Ivory plant here.

The move to eliminate enzymes, which break down certain soils and stains in laundry but which have been accused of causing rashes and respiratory problems in humans, could well be followed by the Colgate-Palmolive Co. and other detergent makers.

If enzymes are removed from most detergent products, it would mean a major about-face for the big soap makers. About half of Procter and Gamble's detergents now contain enzymes, and some industry analysts feel that the addition of enzymes was the biggest development in the detergent business in 20 years.

A Procter and Gamble spokesman declined to confirm or deny the reports about Tide, but said: "At the moment, some transition is going on, but we are not announcing which products are involved."

Kenneth A. McCauley, president of the Independent Oil and Chemical Workers Union, which represents about 1,000 workers at P and G's Port Ivory plant, said that, effective last Monday, Tide in production there was being made without enzymes.

He also said management informed the union's executive committee Wednesday that enzymes were being phased out of Tide, and probably other products as well.

Last summer, consumer advocate Ralph Nader filed a petition with the Federal Trade Commission claiming that enzyme detergents pose a health hazard to consumers. He asked for a ban on such detergents.

Although the industry appears to be giving in to enzyme opponents, it still denies any health hazard.

Howard J. Morgens, president of Procter and Gamble, said in a talk Tuesday in Cincinnati that because customers have "vague confusion" about the safety of enzyme-detergents "we have reduced the number of our brands which contain enzymes."

A Colgate-Palmolive spokesman said his company "has been and will continue reducing enzymes in its detergent products."

The detergent manufacturers will probably gain financially by dropping enzymes.

According to Hercules A. Segalas, a vice-president of William D. Witter Inc., and a former employee of P and G, "elimination of enzymes would save Procter and Gamble an estimated $10 million a year, and Colgate-Palmolive $4 million."

Committee to Back Clark for President

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (AP).—A Ramsey Clark-for-President Committee was announced today by a friend of the former attorney general, who is a Democrat.

The friend, businessman Eugene Lang, said he had not consulted Mr. Clark. Mr. Clark, 43, son of former Supreme Court Justice Tom Clark, could not be reached immediately for comment. He practices law in New York.

Mr. Lang denied that Mr. Clark was a stalking horse for anybody.

FBI Says That Sen. McGovern Is 'Confused'

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (UPI).—The FBI has said that Sen. George S. McGovern was "confused in his facts" when he suggested that J. Edgar Hoover should be held in contempt of Congress for refusing information to a Senate subcommittee.

Sen. McGovern accused FBI Director Hoover of treating Congress with contempt by declining to report to the subcommittee on the case of an agent who resigned.

The South Dakota senator said that Mr. Hoover refused information on grounds that the agent had filed a court suit, making testimony by Mr. Hoover inappropriate. But Sen. McGovern said that Mr. Hoover later wrote a letter to the editor of the Atlanta Journal and Constitution "publicly stating his position on the merits of the case."

The FBI replied that the newspaper delayed publication of the letter. A spokesman said that Mr. Hoover wrote the letter Jan. 26, one day before the court suit was filed.

Navy Upsets Conviction of Pacifist Sailor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (WP).—A panel of Navy appeals judges has reversed the conviction of anti-war Seaman Roger Lee Priest for promoting "disloyalty and disaffection among members of the armed forces" with his militant servicemen's newsletter.

Unless the Navy chooses to repeat Seaman Priest's controversial two-week-long court-martial of last spring, the sailor from Houston will receive an honorable discharge. He had been sentenced to bad-conduct discharge.

The U.S. Navy Court of Military Review, in a decision dated Tuesday but made public yesterday, cited as the grounds for reversal a technical legal error by the military trial judge in defining "disloyalty."

Capt. B. Raymond Perkins, who presided over the court-martial at the naval station here, mistakenly told the five Navy officers judging Seaman Priest that "disloyalty to an authority of the United States is equivalent to disloyalty to the United States," the review court said.

Its four-page decision avoided, however, the larger question of whether constitutional safeguards of free speech protect dissent by servicemen on active duty.

Seaman Priest, who was assigned to a Navy public information office at the Pentagon, was publisher of "Om," a newsletter that mocked senior military officers and referred to high government officials as "pigs."

He has maintained that he responded to a "duty" in publishing the newsletter. "I had an obligation to speak out" against the war in Vietnam, he told the court-martial board. "By my actions, by speaking out, I felt in essence that I was being very loyal."

President Thought Unaware of It

Nixon's Ailing Cousin, Wife Are on Welfare in California

By Harry Bernstein

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 12.—President Richard Milhous Nixon's first cousin, Philip Milhous, and his wife are welfare recipients who needed help about a year ago from the California Rural Legal Assistance program in a dispute over welfare funds, it was learned from court records yesterday.

Mr. Milhous, 55, and his wife, Anna, 47, are ill and dependent on welfare funds, which are jointly supplied by state, county and federal governments, and on Social Security from the federal government.

The couple live in rural Grass Valley, about 40 miles northeast of Sacramento. President Nixon's mother and Mr. Milhous's father were sister and brother.

There is no indication that the President is aware of his cousin's plight.

Asked if she had sought the President's help, Mrs. Milhous said: "Oh, my God, no. We don't try to do things like that."

"Mr. Milhous is going to try and open a feed-lot business with a friend here in Grass Valley because we are not the kind of people who are content to live the lives of paupers," Mrs. Milhous said.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Milhous have been almost totally disabled since he had a heart attack in 1966 and they lost their small chain-saw business in Grass Valley. She has arthritis.

He began receiving Social Security money because of his disability and that now pays the couple $270.10 a month. In addition, Mrs. Milhous gets $57 a month from welfare, plus the wages of a helper to assist her and her husband in their one-story home six miles outside Grass Valley.

The first trouble between the Milhous couple and the Nevada County welfare office came late in 1969 in an argument over whether they were entitled to have someone care for them.

The Welfare Department said that if the couple needed more help, the rules provide that "such clients should be cared for in a nursing home."

Unwilling to leave their Grass Valley house, ("which I plastered myself") Mrs. Milhous pressed her appeal to the California State Department of Social Welfare.

A state hearing was held on her appeal to get additional money for a helper, plus $15 a month for transportation for twice-weekly visits to a doctor who lives 60 miles from their home.

While the law requires a decision within 60 days, Mr. and Mrs. Milhous heard nothing from the state referee for "weeks after the hearing."

She then appealed to CRLA, which normally does not operate in Nevada County, but did give the Milhouses assistance in filing a court action seeking to force a speedup in the case.

Within days of CRLA's intervention, the state agreed to provide more money, to pay for a helper six hours a day, but denied any additional funds for transportation to the doctor.

Ziegler's Comment

KEY BISCAYNE, Fla., Feb. 12.—White House press secretary Ron Ziegler said: "This is a personal matter for the Milhous family and I think it would be presumptuous of me to carry it further."

Stating that the Milhouses are "a very self-reliant family," he noted that Mrs. Milhous had been quoted as saying she and her husband had sought no aid from the President. He said Mr. Nixon was "proceeding on that basis."

© *Los Angeles Times*

F-14A Evaluation Delayed by Crash

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (Reuters).—The Navy said today that its evaluation of the new F-14A Tomcat fighter would be delayed for four months because of the crash of one of the aircraft on Dec. 30.

It said that test equipment carried in the aircraft that crashed would have to be installed in another F-14A so that the evaluation program could continue.

The Navy confirmed a report issued three weeks ago by Grumman Aerospace Corp., manufacturers of the F-14A, that the crash was caused by ruptured hydraulic lines operating the control system.

The aircraft, the first prototype to be built, was on its second test flight when it crashed, 20 minutes after takeoff.

In Vino Veritas? Not Always, Statistics in Italy Show

ROME, Feb. 12 (AP).—Statistics released by the Health Ministry indicate that the adulteration of wine is the most frequent offense against the country's pure food laws.

Yesterday, the ministry announced the results of the 1970 campaign to crack down on adulterated food and beverages. The campaign was started more than a decade ago.

According to the ministry, special brigades charged 2,125 persons with adulteration of beverages or food.

In 1969, 1,286 persons were accused of adulteration.

The ministry said that 27.6 percent or those charged were engaged in the adulteration of wine.

The ministry said that about 10 million gallons of adulterated wine were seized by police in 1970.

Last year, one of Italy's major wine producers, Gianfranco Ferrari and 300 co-defendants were tried on charges of faking wine.

According to the prosecution, Mr. Ferrari's brew, sold under the name of wine, contained bananas, dates and beets and was treated with peroxide and chloroform "to take away the fat content."

The ministry said that 12.9 percent of the adulteration charges involved milk and cheese; 11.4 percent, meat; 8.1 percent, flour and spaghetti; 6.1 percent, canned food; 5.9 percent, salami; 3.8 percent, sugar; 3.8 percent, soft drinks, and 2.9 percent, oil and fats.

As in 1969, the Lazio region, in which Rome, is located, led the country in the number of adulteration charges filed—18 percent of the total. Sicily was next with 14.9 percent.

2 Witnesses Defy Grand Jury in Berrigan Probe

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 12 (UPI).—Two witnesses refused yesterday to answer questions before the grand jury which earlier indicted the Rev. Phillip Berrigan and others on charges of plotting a spectacular kidnap and bombing.

The jury, which had been continuing its probe of the plot, recessed indefinitely after a housewife and a Catholic priest—both previously granted full immunity from prosecution—refused to answer questions.

Mrs. Patricia Chanel, 41, refused to answer under the constitutional bar against possible self-incrimination. The Rev. J. Michelman said "priestly confidence" prevented his answering any questions.

The grand jury charged Father Berrigan, three other Baltimore priests, a nun and a Pakistani scholar with conspiracy to kidnap presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger and blow up government buildings' heating systems in Washington.

Mrs. Chanel and Father Michelman were excused indefinitely, and no decision on possible contempt charges will be made until the nun's appeal on her contempt sentence is complete.

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Army Seeks New Arms to Use on Mobs

Weapons Would Curb Riots Without Injury

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (WP).—The Army is escalating the arms race against rioters with an arsenal of new weapons designed to outfox the craftiest street fighters and leave them subdued but unharmed.

For years, troops, police and national guardsmen have tossed tear-gas filled canisters into unruly mobs only to have someone pick up the can and throw it back.

Now, a rubber ball style hand grenade that spins and bounces wildly, like a balloon with a slow leak as it releases its gas, is being developed to evade anyone trying to grab it.

Would-be rioters also won't have to worry quite so much about getting beaned by metal tear-gas grenades. The Army has developed a grenade with a soft tip.

Still another new grenade is intended to spray a tell-tale, indelible dye to help troops sort out those taking part in a civil flare-up after a mob is dispersed.

The Army is also upgrading what most rioters know as the fire hose into a new "mobile, self-contained water projector with a variable water stream, ranging from a chilling spray to a pulsed jet stream capable of unbalancing or disarming an individual with little risk of permanent harm."

Fire hoses have been used in the past, Col. Laurris Eek said, but they are being dropped because of both their "injury-producing potential and the unfavorable image cast on firemen."

Col. Eek says the Army is also experimenting with adding a chemical riot control agent or dye marker to the water spray.

For electronic riot control, the Army's Research and Development Office is also trying to convert radar used in Vietnam for searching dense jungle foliage to the urban warfare role of seeing through brick and cinder block walls that could hide snipers.

Another radar is being tested for use in the streets to detect movement at night during curfew, while other Army scientists are experimenting with huge inflatable barriers, perhaps coated with dye or a chemical agent to discourage tampering, to quickly seal off entire streets.

Col. Eek said that the service has also experimented with using loud noises and bright flashing lights to disperse crowds but "the threshold of permanent eye and ear damage was passed before an effect on the target could be made."

163 Marched in Natchez

Miss. Civil Rights Prisoners May Collect Cash Damages

By Dave Snyder

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 12 (WP).—The fifth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, citing "cruel and unusual treatment," has ruled that 163 persons arrested in a 1965 civil-rights march in Natchez, Miss., are entitled to cash damages from those who held them in the Mississippi State Prison at Parchman.

The three-judge panel's decision late yesterday said, "According to the undisputed facts, those arrested were subjected to subhuman treatment which beggars justification and taxes credulity."

The panel, in reversing the U.S. District Court in Mississippi, ordered the lower court to assess the damages due the plaintiffs, who were among 700 persons arrested between Oct. 2 and 4, 1965, while parading in Natchez to protest alleged racial discrimination.

The 163 were arrested for marching without written permission as required by a May, 1964, Natchez ordinance, which was later found to be unconstitutional.

3 Are Blamed

The defendants found liable in the ruling are J. T. Robinson, who was Natchez police chief at the time; Frank A. Richard, a police captain, and C.B. Breazeale, who was then superintendent of the state penitentiary.

The panel found the defendants liable under a federal law that forbids acting under state law "for deprivation of federal constitutional rights." The defendants also were liable to damages, the panel found, under a Mississippi law, for false imprisonment and mistreatment.

The panel found that two defendants, John J. Nosser, Mayor of Natchez at the time, and T.B. Birdsong, who was state commissioner of public safety, were not liable.

The decision by the panel of Irving L. Goldberg, Elbert P. Tuttle and Griffin B. Bell cited these acts:

In early October, 1965, Natchez police arrested 700 persons for parading without a permit in violation of the ordinance later found unconstitutional. The 163, including the 26 persons who brought the suit, were taken 200 miles from Natchez to the state prison at Parchman.

Stripped Naked

When they arrived, the opinion states, male prisoners were required to strip naked, and the women were ordered to remove their shoes, stockings, sweaters, coats and wigs. All were compelled to consume a laxative and were deprived of all personal belonging Juveniles were among t prisoners.

Some of the men remained nu for 36 hours as temperatur ranged from 60 to 70 degrees a as an exhaust fan flowing ov them aggravated the chill, th opinion said.

Several of the prisoners "we kicked, pushed, cursed and abuse by the highway patrol and othe guards" as they stood in a cour yard of the prison to be processe

The 163 filed suit against th group of public officials involve in their arrest in 1965, complainin that they had been falsely im prisoned and subjected to cruel an unusual punishment. A jury verdict in June, 1969, went again them.

French Coal Strike Collapses After Week

PARIS, Feb. 12 (Reuters).—Mos French coal miners returned t work today after a week-long strik that severely curbed production i Lorraine and other industrial area

The strike movement finally col lapsed when two of France's larg est unions, the Communist-led CGT and the left-wing CFDT, withdrew their call for a total strike in th industry. Other unions had al ready signed a new agreemen which went some way towards placating miners' fears over threat ened pit closures which sparked the strike.

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Page 4—Saturday-Sunday, February 13-14, 1971 *

Purge in Warsaw

Poland's Communist leadership has undergone its second purge in less than two months. Wladyslaw Gomulka, who ruled Poland dictatorially for well over a decade, has now been suspended from the Central Committee, saved from expulsion only by his illness. Men who only a few weeks ago were regularly praised as the wisest Communists in Poland are now being routinely denounced as incompetents and worse.

Perhaps most significant of the concessions made to the still angry workers of Gdansk and neighboring cities is the removal of Stanislaw Kociolek from the Politburo. Gomulka's successor as party chief, Edward Gierek, had rather obviously tried to save Mr. Kociolek, once widely considered the most promising young leader in the Polish Communist hierarchy. But many workers regarded Mr. Kociolek as one of those primarily responsible for the deadly violence turned against protesting strikers last December, and finally Gierek bowed to that sentiment.

Justified as the purge has been, it solves nothing by itself. The origins of Poland's economic and political problems are not to be found only or even mainly in the inadequacies of those who were its leaders until a few weeks ago. The fault is with the system which almost everywhere in Eastern Europe is modeled basically on Muscovite totalitarianism.

For the moment Poland's workers have gained important influence in their nation's affairs. But if they do not use their newfound power to establish genuinely democratic institutions, then Gierek will go the way of Gomulka and his rule will degenerate as did his predecessor's. The basic problem remains that which Alexander Dubcek defined as one of giving socialism a human face, i.e., of turning its avowal of primary concern for welfare and democracy into reality rather than mocking falsehood.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A New Puff for Candor

In asking Congress to require health warnings in all cigarette advertisements, the Federal Trade Commission is taking the next logical step in informing the public about the health hazards of smoking. Warnings are now required only on cigarette packages. Although it is likely that most of the 44.5 million American smokers well know the risks they run of cancer, heart disease, emphysema and other ailments, it is also likely that constant reminders of the grim facts help. According to the National Clearing House for Smoking and Health, ten million Americans gave up the weed between 1966 and 1970.

The bleakness of this kind of warning assuredly does not lend itself to scenes of springtime freshness or cattle roundups in the high country that advertisers like to put in the background of their pitches. Yet if the consumer may be given the covert suggestion that smoking will lead to fun, romance and adventure, then he should also be given the overt facts on the nature of the product—that it is dangerous to health. Perhaps there is a way to prettify this grotesque reality; if so, the advertising copywriters and layout experts are welcome to flex the muscles of their imaginations.

One group with a heavy stake in the outcome is the nation's young people, those between 12 and 18. They are important because the smoking habit is on the increase among them. Perhaps a health warning in ads might head off a few. Many of the young like to adhere to the celebrated tell-it-like-it-is philosophy. If so, they can trust the adult generation on this issue—cigarettes are dangerous.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Fairness for Homosexuals

When the private lives of men or women embrace associations or activities of which they are ashamed—or the exposure of which would be profoundly embarrassing to them—they become vulnerable to blackmailers who may discover their secret. It makes sense, therefore, to exclude such persons from public employment involving access to classified information. This has commonly been cited as a justification for barring homosexuals from jobs which are sensitive from a security point of view. Often, however, this justification has been a mere pretext for denying employment to homosexuals.

The American Civil Liberties Union has served the cause of decency as well as fairness by going to court in behalf of a man denied industrial security clearance solely because he is a homosexual. The man cannot conceivably be considered more subject to blackmail than other men for the simple reason that he has made no attempt to conceal his homosexuality. For more than ten years he has been an avowed homosexual, a member of the Washington Mattachine Society; he acknowledged all this quite candidly in filling out a security questionnaire, balking only at what he deemed prurient, intrusive questions about his private sexual habits, bearing no relations whatever to his trustworthiness in handling classified material.

Persecution of homosexuals is as senseless as it is unjust. They may have valuable gifts and insights to bring to public service. If they are qualified for a job in terms of intelligence, experience and skill, if they conduct themselves, like other employees, with reasonable circumspection and decorum, their private sexual behavior is their own business; it is none of the government's business so long as it does not affect their independence and reliability. Like anyone else, they have a right to privacy, a right to opportunity and a right to serve their country.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

The Seabed Treaty

Poland has been consistently endorsing all those moves that reduce the danger of a conflict and slow the pace of the mad race toward universal annihilation. Poland's signature can be found on all treaties which attempt to eliminate the nuclear threat. The treaty banning nuclear arms from sea and ocean beds has also been signed by Poland.

Although Poland is not a nuclear power she is fully aware of the possible consequences of a world conflict. That is why she stands so firmly by the side of those who want to ward off such a conflict through political actions. The treaty signed on Thursday is good news for the world.

—*From Zycie Warszawy (Warsaw).*

Those Who Protest

Since 1964 the Laotian government has published each year, and laid before the world, a White Book containing documentary evidence of growing North Vietnamese activity in Laos. But Vientiane's efforts aroused few echoes. At first the International Control Commission, consisting of India, Canada and Poland, repeatedly confirmed the North Vietnamese incursions. Subsequently, however, the commission's investigations were blocked by the Pathet Lao, while in recent years India has no longer been willing to override Poland's vote and cast its lot with Canada so that the commission could publicly proclaim the obvious. The present indignation at the South Vietnamese violation of the Geneva agreement has little credibility when it comes from those who for years have watched Hanoi operate and never protested.

—*From the Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).*

Lost in Action

A helicopter has been shot down in Laos. [Among] those missing are photographers Larry Burrows of Life, Kenn Potter of United Press International, Keisaburo Shimamota of Newsweek, and Henri Huet of the Associated Press. They are probably dead.

We knew them all. We especially remember Henri Huet as a brave reporter from the time when he was wounded near the demarcation line. He would risk all for a good picture. He was possessed by the idea of telling the world about this dirty Indochina war in pictures. News and freedom were, for him and the others who have paid for their professional dedication with their lives, an indivisible unit.

—*From the Frankfurter Allgemeine.*

The Battle Against Anarchy

Rarely can men have besmirched any cause as the IRA gunmen in Ulster. They are now shooting down children to inflame public opinion as British troops try to keep the peace. Catholics and Protestants, Unionists and Nationalists must all abhor such barbarism and should publicly condemn it. There is no question here of religious or political strife. This is anarchy.

A small band of evil, or crazed, individuals is trying to destroy civilized life in Northern Ireland. Members of a murderous conspiracy can expect no mercy. Everyone in Ulster must know that the rule of law will be upheld at all costs.

—*From the Daily Express (London).*

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 13, 1896

LONDON.—In a debate in the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. J. Dillon ended his speech: "...and humbly to represent to your Majesty that your present advisers, by their refusal to propose any measure of self-government for Ireland, have aroused feelings of the deepest discontent and resentment in the minds of Irishmen, and that they have thereby added to the complications and difficulties which have arisen from their foreign and colonial policy."

Fifty Years Ago

February 13, 1921

PARIS.—The American people will have in the person of ex-Justice Charles Evans Hughes a Secretary of State who, in character and ability, will be the equal of any of the illustrious men who have held this post. Americans in Europe who read the Matin could not but feel a thrill in national pride when they read the article on Mr. Hughes. It is a worthy cause for congratulation that Europe knows that America possesses men of such value.

'He Just Learned He's Younger Than Alan Shepard'

Don't Ask, Just Listen

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—Even when you get the facts on what is happening in Indochina, it's not easy to reconcile the gains with the sacrifices, but we are now coming into a new phase of the war in Laos, where it is going to be more difficult even to get at the facts.

In the first place, American correspondents, who have always been able to follow the battle with our own Army, Navy, and Air Force in Vietnam and Cambodia, are now not permitted to fly with our aircraft in Laos.

They are allowed to fly with the South Vietnamese, but the Saigon forces have comparatively few aircraft, and this is a dangerous business, as the loss of four of our best battle photographers this week indicates.

Second, since no U.S. ground troops are engaged in the fighting, U.S. correspondents again must travel with the Saigon troops under the regulations of the South Vietnamese command, whose enthusiasm for reporting the truth is not unlimited.

26 Press Casualties

This is not a newspaper or television problem, but a public problem. The reporters will take their chances and do the best they can. Twenty-six of them have been killed in this bloody war since 1965, which indicates that your chances of surviving as a fighter are better than your chances of surviving as a reporter. Also, 30 reporters and photographers have simply disappeared in Cambodia since last April, so the reporters that are left will go where they can.

The problem is to find out what's going on. The Pentagon has shown us maps, which are clearer than the truth. The Ho Chi Minh Trail looks in the Pentagon map-room like the New Jersey Turnpike, or an umbilical cord: cut it and the baby dies. If only it were true! The White House briefings reassure us that all will be well—that invading, bombing, and expanding the war will bring the boys back home, reduce the casualties, or at least our casualties, and produce a generation of peace.

What Are the Facts?

Maybe it will. The President, the Secretary of State and Henry Kissinger, spending the weekend together at Key Biscayne, undoubtedly believe they are doing the right thing, but they cannot quite ignore the fact that many other equally serious men think they are doing the wrong thing, that they are still betting on a military resolution of the problem, still betting that Moscow and Peking will let Hanoi go down—in sum, betting on assumptions under challenge not only in Moscow and Peking but also in Washington, even within the Republican party.

Faced with this conflict between what is right and what is wrong, at least it ought to be possible to agree on getting the facts, and here the administration's record is a disgrace. The President is a very perceptive man. He knows he is in the White House today because Lyndon Johnson lost the confidence of the people and withdrew. Nixon came into office promising an "open" administration, and has been talking ever since about "open doors," but that is not the way things are going now in Indochina, or even in the White House.

The President has sent his Air Force into Laos without a single personal word of explanation. His communications director, Herbert Klein—a genial, honest man who lost his way and stumbled into political advertising—has the impertinence to circulate Joe Alsop's unspeakable suggestion that opponents of the Nixon war policy want to see the nation defeated in order to justify their opposition.

And on top of all this, they proclaim the virtue of their bombing in Laos, assume that Moscow and Peking will stand aside, assert that they are merely providing "air cover" for the South Vietnamese, and tell the reporters of their own country to go catch a ride with the South Vietnamese if they have any doubts.

We have to ask why. If they are bombing a path for the South Vietnamese in order to bring the boys back home sooner, why not let the reporters go along as before to record the facts as best they can?

It is very hard to answer these questions, particularly because in Laos the President and Gen. Abrams actually seem to be doing no more than they say they are doing. The difference is not in their cant but in the cruelty. They are bombing almost at the level of the European war in a miserable, pacifist country, occupied by a cunning enemy. But rooting the enemy out of there is a ghastly business, and they don't want the facts recorded any more than they can help. No reporters allowed with us, they say, go to the South Vietnamese, which is what the four battle photographers did before they flew over an enemy anti-aircraft battery and disappeared.

A Limited Operation

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—Stuart Hampshire, the English philosopher, wrote recently of the impact of Freud's demonstration that human behavior is governed less by conscious than by unconscious thoughts and feelings. It was a Copernican revelation for men who understood, he said; it destroyed the "comfortable feeling that we are easily in control of our own thoughts and purposes."

The significance of that understanding is of course not only for neurotics; the most normal man is moved by forces of which he may be unaware. And that, Hampshire seemed to say, has necessary implications for our whole effort to govern society by rational means. He wrote: "The species is more likely to be destroyed by the agency of men who know that they are normal, and who misunderstand their own minds, than by the mentally disturbed."

We must rely on some such view of man to help explain war. In any high-school history course, students perceive that wars are fought for territory or ideas bearing no rational connection with the cost in blood. Yet still men fight.

A Fantasy Target

It is always easier to see these things historically. Thus World War I is now a subject for fantasy treatment. We can no longer bear to take seriously the rationalizations of those who directed that carnage. Yet at the time, most people believed them. Only a poet here or there pointed out what was really happening.

At Ypres and the Somme and on other battlefields, hundreds of thousands of men died to move the Allied lines forward 1,000 yards. But men like Haig and Kitchener—unbelievable figures in history—could only think to ask for more. And young men continued to volunteer for useless death, destroying the best part of a generation on a baseless faith in their leaders.

No one laughed when Lord Carson said: "The necessary supply of heroes must be maintained at all costs."

Some day men will read about the Indochina war with the same disbelief that we feel about World War I. The Haigs and the Kitcheners will all be there, the pointless savagery, the jingo commentators glorying in other people's bloodshed, the self-deception.

A Familiar Ring

"This limited operation is not an enlargement of the war," the State Department's spokesman said as the South Vietnamese-American ground and air assault into Laos began. Oh, never: More is less.

The American invasion of Cambodia last spring was a "limited operation," too. Now Vietnamese of both persuasions are fighting all over that poor country. The Communists, abandoning their established border sanctuaries, have set up bases in the heart of Cambodia. American bombing and American military aid are accelerating. The Cambodians are being offered the same visions of "victory" that have laid Vietnam waste and that sent the innocents charging out of their trenches at Ypres.

No wonder that the Financial Times, that most careful and professional of British journals, greeted the Laos invasion with the comment that the professed limits on the operation were "liable to arouse skepticism." It is only a few days later, and already we have South Vietnamese leaders talking about making the invasion an annual affair. Naturally, this will require American air support, if not covert ground participation. All in the name of peace and withdrawal.

The great difference between now and 1914-18, as far as the illusions of war are concerned, is that so many fewer people believe them now. Certainly the American soldiers in Indochina do not, nor the draft-age men waiting the call to replace them. Nor do most ordinary Americans believe, any more, that any stated political purpose justifies our staying in Indochina and continuing the destruction.

The relative silence that has greeted this latest non-expansion of the war is not a silence of approval. It is the silence of despair. What else is there to do but despair, if one does not believe in revolution, when peaceful assembly and the democratic process and protest and polls showing an overwhelming public desire to get out of Indochina unconditionally produce no political result?

Creatures from another world, learning the history of the Indochinese war, would conclude that our leaders were mad. But the truth is worse: they are what passes, on earth, for sane.

Sen. Hatfield's Career Crisis

Maverick at Sea

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON.—If you were George McGovern—dissatisfied with President Nixon's handling of the Indochina war, frustrated by the reluctance of Congress to come to grips with that issue, anxious to spur a greater attack on domestic problems and convinced that your party needs major reform if it is to provide national leadership—what would you do?

The answer, obviously, is that you'd run for President.

But suppose you share all those convictions and you happen to be a Republican senator named Mark Hatfield. What would you do then? The answer, says Hatfield, is not to run for President—especially if the incumbent happens to be a man you nominated in 1960 and endorsed in 1968.

The answer instead may be to get out of politics. To quit. To pack up your family and head back for the house on the Oregon coast. Or maybe pick up a teaching career you abandoned a generation ago.

At the ripe old age of 48, Mark Hatfield has been talking publicly for months—at home and in Washington—about all of these options. After 20 years in politics and a career unblemished by defeat, as they say, which has seen him rise from state representative to Oregon secretary of state to governor to U.S. senator, Hatfield says he is seriously considering cashing in his chips.

To be sure, there's hardly a politician in the state of Oregon who isn't betting that he will finally decide to run for re-election next year. They cite the evidence supporting that view: He has not returned the $5,000 the Republican senatorial campaign committee sent to all Republicans up for re-election next year (he has not spent it, either), he has recently written thank-you notes to all the Oregonians who signed petitions last year supporting the McGovern-Hatfield "amendment to end the war."

But if he is in fact running for re-election, he is doing it in a way that none of the other 32 senators whose terms expire next year has found advisable. He is talking, frequently and publicly, about the "frustration" of being a senator, and asking even casual visitors what a man can accomplish in public office that justifies the sacrifices in his personal and family life.

If that is political coyness, it represents a new high. But there are many of Hatfield's friends and colleagues who see in him, not coyness, but the questioning of a troubled man, caught in the cross-currents of his life and times, and uncertain which is the closest shore.

When discussing the arguments for quitting, Hatfield himself usually begins with his family. Though the senator is middle-aged, the eldest of his four children is still two years away from being a teenager. He has been in the governorship or the Senate all their lives.

He has no personal fortune. In 1969 he supplemented his Senate salary with $23,750 in lecture fees, taking the time on the lecture circuit from his Senate work and his private life.

But Hatfield's doubts stem at least as much from the state of Republican politics as from his responsibilities toward his family. He has a long history with Mr. Nixon, going back to the nominating speech he made for the President in 1960. He re-endorsed Mr. Nixon before the Miami convention in 1968, expressing confidence in his ability to end the war, and thought for a time he might be Mr. Nixon's running mate.

But in office, Sen. Hatfield and President Nixon have had their differences—frequent and deeply felt. In the 91st Congress, according to Congressional Quarterly, Hatfield opposed Nixon on domestic questions as often as he supported him. They disagreed on the anti-ballistic missile program, the Haynsworth and Carswell nominations, oil depletion, tax cuts and, of course, on the McGovern-Hatfield amendment to force the withdrawal of all American troops from Vietnam by the end of this year.

It was his leadership on the last of these issues that earned Hatfield a personal attack from Vice-President Agnew, who said his proposal spelled "defeat" for the United States, "chaos and Communism" for Vietnam.

"What kind of men have we at the helm of government who would deliberately coerce the public into accepting their policies on the threat of being branded traitors?" Hatfield asked in reply.

Last fall he challenged the distribution of Republican Senate campaign funds, charging discrimination against liberal candidates. And he went to New York to campaign for Charles E. Goodell, the liberal Republican war critic who was dumped by the administration in his bid for re-election.

Three times—twice before the election and once immediately afterward—he warned publicly that White House political tactics ("the politics of revulsion," as he called them) spelled "disaster" for the Republican party.

None of this sat well in Oregon, a state Richard Nixon has carried every time he has been on the ballot. There were rumblings of revolt against Hatfield. The senator himself says he assumes he will have a primary fight if he decides to run. But Oregon sources say—and Hatfield appears to agree—that if he runs he would be tough to beat.

Letters

Taxing Credulity?

Since the progressive income tax is a vital tenet of the Communist Manifesto of 1848, it is natural for a devout Marxist like John Kenneth Galbraith (Letters, Feb. 4) to oppose any attempt to replace it with some other tax like "the value-added tax." But his naive assumption that it is the rich and well-to-do who would be relieved by any such substitution makes we wonder where he's been all his life.

Hasn't he ever heard of tax-exempt foundations? Doesn't he ever wonder why the very rich and the very poor never complain about the income tax? It is made to order for them! But it's hell on the large middle class—the producers, the innovators, the ambitious and industrous, the thrifty—who have to run very fast to stay in the same spot. Indeed, the severe scarcity of capital, exorbitant interest rates, persistent inflation, have finally revealed to some people (after this tax has mauled the economy for more than half a century) that graduated income tax is as great an anachronism in this technological age as the monopolistic labor unions.

RAYMOND V. McNALLY,
Beaulieu-sur-Mer, France.

The FBI Controversy

The latest controversy involving the director of the FBI and one of his former agents, Mr. Jack Shaw (IHT, Feb. 2, 6) again demonstrates the sad fate that has befallen this once proud organization. It is inherent in the American system of government that no agency or organization of the executive branch sets itself up as a law unto itself. This, unfortunately, is the case with the FBI and its director, Mr. J. Edgar Hoover. Moreover, it is inconceivable that any other government agency would withdraw its officers from a university program simply because a professor had criticized that agency's policies. Yet this is exactly what Mr. Hoover has done on several occasions.

How unfortunate that the agency most directly responsible for upholding the democratic and due-process traditions of American justice should itself so blatantly violate these concepts. The FBI, after all, is not Mr. Hoover's private police force, nor is Mr. Hoover, in his declining years and despite a long and honorable tradition of government service, above reproach or criticism. I can only hope that if Senator McGovern's investigation of the facts surrounding Mr. Shaw's forced retirement from the FBI by Mr. Hoover prove these charges correct, Mr. Shaw will be honorably reinstated if he wishes, and Mr. Hoover will be promptly retired. It is time that the Department of Justice, the attorney-general and the American people begin to receive the impartial and nonpolitical services of the FBI which they expect. It is also time for the administration to acknowledge that Mr. Hoover's services have passed the point of diminishing returns and he be asked to retire.

BARRY B. R. JACOBS
Second Secretary, U.S. Embassy,
Nicosia, Cyprus.

Speaking Frankly

Doesn't anyone in the Pentagon speak English anymore? At the mention of Vietnam, some officials start talking "Chinese," or that's what it sounds like. Maybe it's Pentagonese. According to Pentagonese, then, the American soldier is mainly in Vietnam to protect the lives of other American soldiers while they withdraw, and to Vietnamize the Vietnamese. Cambodia and Laos don't really count, as the Pentagon assures us no GI will go there on foot—in uniform. (Is it South Vietnamese fighter pilots, recently Vietnamized, who drop bombs in Laos and Cambodia, and North Vietnam? Well, anyway, the Pentagon is working on this one—to protect American lives in South Vietnam.)

Meanwhile, withdrawal costs money, and the U.S. military budget continues to escalate. When will this War by Withdrawal be stopped? When the Pentagon is assured that the American military in Vietnam, and any stray tourists in Laos and Cambodia, are safe and secure over there?

NANCY MILLER,
Paris.

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Success by the Golden Rule

tore Owner J.C. Penney Dies at 95

:W YORK, Feb. 12 (NYT).— Penney, 95, who built a $2,000 tment into one of the world's st retail empires, died today heart attack in the Hark- Pavilion of Columbia Presby- n Medical Center.

gentle man who retained a le in his eyes even when age 1 to dim them, James Cash ey was one of a handful of century merchant princes who ed vast corporate edifices in own images.

e fact that his credo, based ie Golden Rule, was a simple of humane conduct toward employees and customers ed occasional expressions of icism in a mercenary age.

t the success of the 1,660 Pen- tores gave the lie to the cynics imbued Mr. Penney's philoso- with a strong dash of prag- m. By the current fiscal year, years after he had opened his Golden Rule store in Kem-:, Wyo., the Penney chain had ne the country's fifth largest nandising company, with sales .1 billion, second in the non- retail industry to Sears, Roe- and Co.

. Penney, who became known he man with a thousand part- and even used the phrase e title of one of several auto- aphical books, ceased to have direct supervisory connection the company in 1917. From year until 1958 he served as rary chairman and as chair- of the board, which was then advisory post. He continued as ector, however, until his death.

Profit Sharing

an interview on his 93d birth- anniversary, he said the profit- ng plan for employees that he tarted in 1907 had been largely nsible for the concern's suc- because it created initiative made all employees truly "as- tes," as they were called.

en he repeated what he had many times before:

his company's success is due ie application of the Golden to every individual, the public to all of our activities."

, said that he believed in a sonable" profit, but Penney's s were not the lowest. The ıany instituted what became of the most sophisticated chandise-testing centers in re- ng and developed its own ıds to make sure that it was ring what it considered the best ity and value.

r many years, until 1958, the ney stores sold strictly on a -and-carry basis. The intro- ion of credit, however, sharply ted sales.

Farmer's Son

ie seventh of 12 children of s Cash and Mary Frances on Penney, he was born Sept. 1875, in Hamilton, Mo. His r was a hardshell primitive ist preacher and farmer. Life e Penney household was joy- and stern. James was only rs old when his father an- ced that the time had come im to start earning money for othes.

en James finished high school, ather took him to the local oods store for a job. The ıant needed no more help, for Christmas rush was over and now February. But if James d to learn the trade and himself handy the rest of ar, the merchant would give 35 next Christmas.

e job averaged $2.27 a ," Mr. Penney recalled. "I ."

next year his total salary d to $200. But the hard- ıg young man strained his , and on doctor's orders went orado. There, with his sav- f $300, he bought a butcher

be a successful butcher in ıont, Colo., meant cultivating otel cook with a bottle of y each Saturday night. But Penney had been brought ı family that abhorred liquor. ıop failed, and he lost every e had.

New Job

got a job in a nearby dry- store called The Golden Rule. l so well that in 1899 the made him chief clerk at a store in Evanston, Wyo., ılary of $50 a month.

Penney saved his money and , in 1902, a one-third inter- a new store being opened nmerer. His investment in 5-by-45-foot wooden shack was $500 that he had saved, plus a borrowed $1,500.

Associated Press.

James Cash Penney in his Manhattan office in 1965.

In Kemmerer Mr. Penney, with his wife, whom he had married three years earlier, and their little boy, lived in a room over the store. He furnished it by making a desk, chairs and a table out of boxes and shipping crates. The family saved, stinted and sacrificed, and before long Mr. Penney had bought out his partners. Soon he began to open additional stores.

In 1912 he decided to change the name of his stores, of which there were now about 40, from the Golden Rule stores to the J. C. Penney stores. The next year the J. C. Penney Co. was incorporated with a chain of 48 stores and headquarters in New York.

Local Autonomy

From the outset, each store manager was allowed the virtual autonomy of a partner. Mr. Penney saw that the opportunity to share in company profits was a potent motivating factor.

Mr. Penney served as president from 1913 to 1917, when he became chairman of the board. At that time he began spending much of his time on a 705-acre farm near Hopewell Junction, N.Y., where he raised purebred Guernsey dairy cattle. He gave this property, valued at $725,000, to the University of Missouri in 1952 for experimental purposes.

By the early 1920s the J. C. Penney Co. was already one of the largest retail organizations in the country. In 1922 he insured himself for $3 million, one of the largest life-insurance policies issued up to that time.

But the 1929 stock-market crash sent Penney stock plunging from 120 points to 13, and Mr. Penney lost $40 million.

Mansion Boarded Up

Mr. Penney gave up all his stock in the chain to cover other commitments. He boarded up all but two rooms of his White Plains mansion, let the servants go and put the automobiles up on blocks. He wound up in a sanitarium. But there he heard other patients singing a hymn, and this gave him new peace and resolution.

In one of his books, "Fifty Years With the Golden Rule," he wrote, "When I accepted the fact that that disastrous event had not destroyed any essential capacities of mine, I began to fight. Fighting kept me going on and going on kept me fighting..."

Starting anew with money borrowed on his life insurance, he regained a foothold in the company and was soon back as chairman of the board.

Penney Empire

Meanwhile, the concern grew into an empire with more than 50,000 "associates." Everyone who worked for the Penney company had a share of the profits added to his salary.

But the associates had to stay sober. For many years, anyone who used tobacco or liquor was discharged.

Mr. Penney was a prodigious speaker before religious and welfare groups. He was active in the Young Men's Christian Association, Boy Scouts, 4-H Clubs and kindred organizations. He was vice-president of the Laymen's Movement for a Christian World and a director of Allied Youth, Inc.

He was also a prolific writer of books, pamphlets and articles, many on business ethics. His books also included "Lines of a Layman" and "View From the Ninth Decade."

In 1899 Penney married Berta A. Hess. They had two sons, Roswell Kemper Penney and the late James Cash Penney jr.

Widowed in 1910, Mr. Penney married Mary Hortense Kimball in 1919. She died in 1923 after a third son, Kimball, was born. In 1926 Mr. Penney married Caroline B. Autenrieth. They had two daughters, Mary Frances and Carol Marie.

W. F. Schanen Dies; Defied News Boycott

PORT WASHINGTON, Wis., Feb. 12 (NYT).—William F. Schanen jr., 57, a small-town weekly newspaper publisher who refused to give in to a long advertising boycott, died Wednesday of a heart attack at his home here.

Mr. Schanen, president of Port Publications, Inc., was criticized by businessmen in this conservative community because his plant also prints a Milwaukee underground paper, Kaleidoscope.

Declaring that any lawful paper should be printed, Mr. Schanen refused to stop printing Kaleidoscope despite an advertising boycott that he estimated cost him 90 percent of the advertising in his own papers. The boycott, begun in June, 1969, cost him $200,000 the first year, he said.

Eventually he merged one weekly paper with another and sold them to a competitor. He continued to publish a third paper, the Ozaukee Press.

In recent months the boycott has eased considerably, according to Mr. Schanen's son, William F. Schanen 3d, managing editor of the Press.

Defending his right to print Kaleidoscope despite its use of four-letter words, Mr. Schanen once said in an interview:

"These vulgar words seem to shock people. But there are many students of the American society who ask this question, 'Why are you fearful of four-letter words and why do you call them obscene when you can tolerate the Vietnam war?' "

He called Kaleidoscope "a sincere protest against America's tragic time—its fighting of the Vietnam war."

For his stand, Mr. Schanen received the Elijah Parish Lovejoy Award for courage in journalism last year from the Department of Journalism of Southern Illinois University, Carbondale. The award is named for a 19th-century abolitionist editor.

Carlo Sarrabezolles

PARIS, Feb. 12 (AP).—Carlo Sarrabezolles, 84, a sculptor well known in France, died today.

A native of Toulouse, Mr. Sarrabezolles studied there and at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. He won the Prix de Rome in 1941 and the National Arts Prize in 1922.

His works include a bronze group representing liberty, equality and fraternity at the French Embassy in Belgrade and sculptures for the Palais de Chaillot in Paris.

Another Giant Firm Leaving N.Y.

General Dynamics Opts for St. Louis

By David K. Shipler

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (NYT).—The General Dynamics Corporation, the 33d largest industrial concern in the country, has announced that it will move its national headquarters from New York City to St. Louis by this summer.

The company thus becomes the latest on a growing list of major concerns leaving Manhattan, continuing a trend that has caused considerable worry among city officials and some businessmen.

The General Dynamics announcement Wednesday came only one day after more than 100 of the city's prominent business leaders, organized by a group of top real estate men, declared that they had formed an association to improve the image of the city through a variety of private programs designed to lure business here and keep it here.

General Dynamics said the main reason for its move was that it wanted to situate its headquarters centrally, so its executives could travel easily to the company's manufacturing plants scattered throughout the country.

High Costs Cited

A spokesman said the company had found it "difficult to attract people to New York," mainly because of "the housing difficulties and the commuting difficulties."

He added that "the high cost of doing business in New York certainly is a factor."

The move will affect 200 employees who now work in five floors leased by the corporation at 1 Rockefeller Plaza, the spokesman said.

General Dynamics, with a total of $2.5 billion in sales last year and 84,000 employees, is one of the nation's major manufacturers in the aerospace, submarine, surface-ship and telecommunications fields.

Lindsay Concerned

Officials of the administration of Mayor John Lindsay did not try to dissuade General Dynamics from moving, according to a spokesman for the city's Economic Development Administration, although they have held such discussions with other corporations contemplating relocation.

"We're concerned when any company leaves the city," said the spokesman, "but we don't think there's any reason for panic."

He noted that within the last 60 days a major company, UMC Industries, Inc., a conglomerate that was formerly the Universal Match Corporation, moved from St. Louis to New York City. The company has 5,000 employees around the world, the spokesman said, and annual sales of $135 million.

Furthermore, according to the Economic Development Administration spokesman, Elgin National Industries recently moved its headquarters to Manhattan from Elgin, Ill., bringing 400 jobs. The company has annual sales of $125 million.

Nevertheless, many big-name companies have moved their headquarters, or parts of their headquarters, out in recent years.

These include the American Can Co., the Borden Co., Uniroyal, Stauffer Chemical, American Cyanamid, the Olin Corp., Pepsico, Corn Products, International Business Machines, Shell Oil, the M. W. Kellogg Co., Lone Star Cement and the reservation centers of American and Eastern Airlines.

Frankfurt Paper Reports a Plot To Kidnap Brandt

BONN, Feb. 12 (Reuters).—A left-wing gang planned to kidnap Chancellor Willy Brandt and one of his ministers and exchange them for a jailed radical West Berlin lawyer, a prominent West German newspaper reported today.

Security police in Bonn refused to comment on the report in the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung that the group wanted to abduct Mr. Brandt as he took a walk in the woods near here and take him to the Taunus Mountains near Frankfurt.

The newspaper said that the gang, suspected by police of being behind six bank robberies and three attempted murders, also wanted to kidnap Horst Ehmke, the minister in charge of the chancellery, in exchange for lawyer Horst Mahler.

Mr. Mahler, accused of complicity in murder, goes on trial in March. He is alleged to be involved in the freeing of a radical journalist, Andreas Baader, in an armed attack on Mr. Baader's two court escorts last year. Mr. Baader is suspected of setting a department store ablaze.

Australia Weighs Case of 2 Russians

CANBERRA, Feb. 12 (UPI).—The Australian government is considering granting political asylum to two Russians who jumped ship in Sydney a week ago, immigration sources disclosed today.

Immigration Minister Phillip Lynch said the Russians have completed written applications to remain in Australia.

The men were identified as Dr. Nazid Solovjev, medical officer of the Russian ship Novomoskovsk, and the vessel's first engineer Victor Stahovsky.

Astronaut Gained One Pound

Shepard Is First to Put on Weight in Space

By Lawrence K. Altman

HOUSTON, Feb. 12 (NYT).—Capt. Alan B. Shepard jr., the commander of the Apollo-14 mission, has become the first man to gain weight while in space.

Capt. Shepard gained one pound, Dr. Charles A. Berry, NASA's chief physician, said.

Capt. Shepard's colleagues lost weight during the nine-day mission, Dr. Berry said. Comdr. Edgar D. Mitchell, who explored the lunar surface with Capt. Shepard, lost one pound, and Maj. Stuart A. Roosa, who circled above them, lost ten pounds.

The fact that Maj. Roosa circled the moon in a weightless condition while his colleagues were subjected to a one-sixth gravity force might explain the difference in the weight changes, Dr. Berry said in an interview.

NASA doctors have been testing the crewmen to learn why astronauts before Capt. Shepard all lost weight in space and why some astronauts have felt wobbly on returning from space to the earth.

Radioactive Shots

Radioactive chemicals that Dr. William R. Carpentier injected into the astronauts' veins after their return from space were to test a theory that space agency doctors have postulated to explain how the astronaut's body adapts to space.

The doctors hope to learn how the astronauts' internal body environment of water and chemicals called electrolytes changes in space. What the doctors suspect is that the astronauts' bodies, while in space, lose excessive amounts of a vital electrolyte called potassium.

"The fluid tests will be one of the keys to understanding the basic effects of weightlessness on man," Dr. Berry said, adding:

"If we can determine the mechanism, then we can try to find ways to protect astronauts, if necessary, on longer flights."

"We can't jump ahead to therapy without adequate information first," Dr. Berry said. "You need to define the problem before you treat it."

Kidney Damage

Too much or too little potassium can kill by causing an abnormal heartbeat, and too little potassium over too long a period can damage kidneys.

Space agency doctors postulate that astronauts lose potassium in their urine as a result of a complicated series of reflexes involving their hearts, brains, adrenal glands and kidneys.

The astronaut in space not only urinates more water, the doctors theorize, but he also excretes chemicals such as sodium and potassium. The body can conserve part of its sodium loss but it cannot conserve the potassium.

The net result, Dr. Berry said, is that the astronaut loses a considerable amount of the water and potassium in his body. Because water comprises about 50 percent of a human's weight, such losses significantly affect a person's weight.

Mihajlov Facing Penalties For Article in N.Y. Times

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (NYT).—Mihajlo Mihajlov, the Yugoslav dissident and writer who was imprisoned for writing "hostile propaganda" against the Soviet Union and his own government, faces new penalties for an article he wrote for The New York Times nearly four months ago.

In a letter to The Times from Belgrade, which was published in Friday's (Feb. 12) editions, Mr. Mihajlov said he could be incarcerated for two months, but that his greater concern is for the freedom of intellectual activity in his country.

Mr. Mihajlov's article last Oct. 24 for the "op-ed" page of The Times—his first published work since his release from prison last March after serving three and a half years—was entitled "The Artist as Enemy." It dealt with the role of dissident artists in totalitarian societies and specifically with such artists in the Soviet Union.

"Art is a direct challenge" to Communist totalitarianism, he wrote. "One true artist is more dangerous to a totalitarian regime than any political adversary."

Three Writers

"I repeat: Pasternak, Sinyavsky, Solzhenitsyn—they really endanger and imperil the dictatorship of the Soviet Communist party," Mr. Mihajlov said. The reference was to three Soviet writers who were punished for their writings.

"The collision of art with a social system," Mr. Mihajlov wrote in his "op-ed" article, "is always a collision of freedom against repression, a combat of truth and lies, the struggle of life against deadening mechanism."

The writer's release from prison was on terms that prohibited him from publishing or speaking in public for four years—the terms that the 36-year-old former professor of language and literature now stands accused of having violated.

In his letter to The Times, which was dated Feb. 3, Mr. Mihajlov states that he interpreted the terms as barring his publication only in Yugoslavia. The writer said that "The Artist as Enemy," which was widely reprinted abroad, "was not political but was of strictly philosophical character."

Mr. Mihajlov wrote in the letter that he "strictly observed the court ban" on the publication of political material.

Following its publication, he said in his letter, "I had nothing more published, awaiting the reaction of the Yugoslav authorities to my first public statement. The fact of the matter is that the Yugoslav court has forbidden me to publish in the press . . . until March, 1974. However, up to the present time such a ban on publication has related only to organs of the press in Yugoslavia, and insofar as foreign publications have not been of a political character the authorities always permitted it and continue to permit it."

He named Milovan Djilas, another dissident Yugoslav writer, as an example.

Mr. Mihajlov continues in his letter that on Jan. 29 he was called into court and charged with violation of the court ban on published articles.

"It was said," he wrote, "that 'since The New York Times has readers in Yugoslavia, this means that there was a violation of the ban'

Threatened Again

"Now I am again threatened with imprisonment, which for me, having lived through three and a half years in a strict-regime prison, is not terrifying, since for this offense they cannot sentence me to more than two months of confinement.

"However, this is the first case in Yugoslavia when an effort has been made to punish for publishing abroad something of absolutely nonpolitical character. This matter affects not only me. It is the first time that the regime has attempted to stifle any kind of cultural and intellectual activity, which in essence is generally not forbidden."

Mr. Mihajlov, who has been described by some of his sympathizers as possessing an "overly frenetic quality, a mournful fanaticism akin to that of Dostoevski's underground man," and who has been criticized by non-Communists as a publicity seeker and even an opportunist, wrote in conclusion in his letter to The Times:

"Publication abroad is for me my only means of support, since in Yugoslavia I can obtain no kind of work . . . and the authorities have resolutely refused to issue me a passport . . .

"I beg your assistance in making known these facts in the United States" .

Queen Frederika Exonerated by Church in Greece

ATHENS, Feb. 12 (Reuters).—The Holy Synod of the Greek Orthodox Church yesterday described as satisfactory an explanation by Queen Mother Frederika, who is in exile, that she did believe in Christ and that she had no intention of insulting the Greek clergy.

The Holy Synod—supreme body of the Greek Orthodox Church—decided to close the case and drop charges against the 53-year-old queen.

The charges were brought by Bishop Avgoustinos, metropolitan of Florina, who asked for the queen's excommunication if she failed to give an adequate explanation of remarks attributed to her and which had been considered as insulting both to the church and the clergy.

Bishop Avgoustinos asked the Holy Synod to investigate whether the queen was quoted accurately in 1961 as saying that she did not care if Christ had actually existed and that Greek priests were unworthy.

Panama Ousting Peace Corps

PANAMA CITY, Feb. 12 (UPI).—Panama has asked the United States to withdraw its 120 Peace Corps volunteers within 90 days because it considers them unnecessary, Foreign Minister Juan Antonio Tack said today. "We can enlist Panamanian volunteers to do the same things the Peace Corps is doing," Mr. Tack said.

He said he notified the U.S. Embassy yesterday of the decision to end the Peace Corps agreement with the United States. Mr. Tack said the decision "does not necessarily mean relations between our two countries are cooler."

Panama protested yesterday a U.S. decision to return a Panamanian to Dallas to face trial on charges of conspiring to smuggle drugs into the United States. U.S. authorities arrested the man at a softball game in the Canal Zone Saturday. Negotiations are under way in Washington on a request to replace the 1903 treaty giving the United States control over the Canal Zone with one giving Panama more control.

Shrine Planned In Italian Lake

BRACCIANO, Italy, Feb. 12 (UPI).—Officials in this central Italian town have announced plans to build what they called the world's first underwater religious shrine.

They said the Roman Catholic shrine, 65 feet under the surface of Lake Bracciano, will be attached to an underwater laboratory where scientists will live and perform experiments as aquanauts.

The shrine will have normal air pressure and churchgoers will be able to reach it from the shore through a tunnel. The first stone will be laid on May 9.

DDT's Removal Harms Malaria Fight, WHO Says

GENEVA, Feb. 12 (UPI).—The withdrawal of the insecticide DDT from anti-malaria campaigns would be a catastrophe for human health and is unjustifiable in the light of present knowledge, the World Health Organization said today.

WHO said that was the opinion of experts in public health, ecology and toxicology.

"Among insect-borne diseases, malaria occupies the highest position and is notorious for the extraordinary amount of mortality and morbidity that it causes," the statement said.

Emphasizing that more than one billion people have been freed from the risk of malaria in the last 25 years, it said: "It is now clear that even temporary lack of DDT for malaria control can seriously jeopardize the gains achieved at such great cost."

WHO cited Ceylon as an example of a country that already has suffered from the premature withdrawal of DDT. "Malaria was almost eradicated, the number of cases having dropped from 2.8 million in 1946 to 110 in 1961 and the number of deaths reduced from 12,587 to zero," the statement said.

"But Ceylon, following premature cessation of spraying, is again facing an epidemic of malaria, with a total of 2.5 million cases already reported in 1968 and 1969."

Japanese Visit Peking To Study Better Ties

HONG KONG, Feb. 12 (Reuters).—Former Japanese Foreign Minister Aiichiro Fujiyama left here by train for Peking today to size up prospects for improving long-soured relations between China and Japan. He heads a private delegation invited by the Chinese.

At the same time an official mission led by Kaheita Okazaki left to renegotiate an annual trade agreement—the only governmental link between the two nations, which have no diplomatic relations.

Yugoslav to Visit Moscow

BELGRADE, Feb. 12 (AP).—Yugoslav Foreign Minister Mirko Tepavac will pay an official visit to the Soviet Union at the end of February, it was announced here today.

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Ingrid Bergman—'A Shavian Beginner'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

BRIGHTON, England.—"I *spend hours every day reading scripts,*" Ingrid Bergman confided as she arranged her 1890s hairdo for a mid-week matinee. "My husband, Lars Schmidt, is an international producer and he receives about all the new plays now being written everywhere. But I find it more and more difficult to come on a suitable role.

"That's why I've done so many revivals: 'Hedda Gabler' in Paris, 'A Month in the Country' in London and now this Shaw play. The movie situation is even worse. You can't revive old films as they inevitably fail and the stuff they write today is really, in general, unbelievable. *I don't want to play incestuous mothers.* Sex, yes, but a bit of sanity, please."

"This Shaw play" is "Captain Brassbound's Conversion," in which Ingrid Bergman plays Lady Cicely. The play is trying out to sold-out houses at the Theatre Royal in Brighton before moving on to the West End.

Miss Bergman is probably the most popular actress in the *world today. Despite the lingering* mail strike in England, the advance sale at the Cambridge Theatre in London where she will open in the George Bernard Shaw *comedy Monday* has been phenomenal: All the seats for the first eight weeks have been snatched up.

"Captain Brassbound's Conversion" was written for Ellen Terry and she made it so exclusively her own that few actresses have dared it since Grace George played it in the United States and Flora Robson revived it in England. For the most part it has been the property of amateur and student dramatic societies. Several now prominent English actors played Lady Cicely in all-male university productions in their undergraduate days.

It is very likely that Shaw would have been delighted with Miss Bergman's interpretation.

A Fan

"Shaw was a movie fan, you know, and he was a fan of *mine,*" said Miss Bergman. "He sent me 'St. Joan' and told me it was the ideal role for me after seeing one of my films. Instead I played Maxwell Anderson's 'Joan of Lorraine' on Broadway and afterwards, when I came to England to make a film for Hitchcock, Shaw invited me to tea.

"I was thrilled and frightened, for I expected a severe scolding. I certainly got it. 'Now, what is all this?' demanded Shaw. 'I send you my "St. Joan" and you proceed to do a *Joan play by some unheard-of* American.' I politely answered that I considered the Anderson play better. 'Why, I never heard of such a thing!' he said, trying to look very cross. 'Of course, I don't know this play by Sherwood Anderson or whoever he is, but no one would dare tell me to my face that some other playwright had improved on me.' Then he asked me what Shaw plays I had acted in. 'None,' I had to reply. 'Why, then, you are just a beginner,' he laughed. And so I am. This is my first attempt at a Shavian heroine."

Eugene O'Neill, like Shaw, never saw Miss Bergman's acting in one of his plays, although he, too, gave her some of his work to read.

"When I went to California at the beginning of the war I toured in 'Anna Christie.' We played San Francisco and I received a letter from O'Neill inviting me to his home nearby. *He lived there in seclusion with* his wife and, I was told, rarely saw anyone. I had played 'Anna' in Stockholm, too, so I knew that I wouldn't receive any reprimand of neglect. He was extremely polite and in a low voice, almost a whisper, he told me about the cycle of plays he was working on, the saga of the decline of an American *family during the last century.* He seemed very troubled and kept glancing over his shoulder nervously as he talked. He gave me some of these plays to read. *'A Touch of the Poet'* is the only one that has survived. He destroyed the rest, except for the incomplete 'More Stately Mansions.' Of course, I was *fascinated, but I found* no role that suited me and in any case film commitments prevented me from going to Broadway for stage engagements.

"But it almost seemed like fate when years later I was offered 'More Stately Mansions.' A Swedish director completed it from the scenario and some of the dialogue that O'Neill had jotted down. I think O'Neill would have revised the last act, but, though the New York critics complained of its disappointing aspects, it enjoyed a great success. Audiences were moved by its power and the theater was sold out for the entire run."

Ingrid Bergman with Kenneth Williams, also in Shaw play.

UPI.

Entertainment In New York

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—This is how the New York Times critics rated new movies and plays:

Films

"Puzzle of a Downfall Child," with Faye Dunaway, is a "very good" version of the "movies' own morality play," that is, "how a young and beautiful woman is raised high for her loveliness and then brought low to personal confusion and despair," says Roger Greenspun. In the lead role, Miss Dunaway, directed by Jerry Schatzberg, "creates a character of such lovely, tentative lucidity that to be with her is worth the whole movie."

"Little Murders," the film version of Jules Feiffer's comedy, directed by Alan Arkin (who also staged the play) "usually is funny—in its great harangues and sermons, in its superlative cast, and in Arkin's direct intelligence in handling most of the dramatic moments," *Roger Greenspun said.* The character of Alfred is "quite beautifully played" by Elliott Gould.

"The Music Lovers," Ken Russell's *study of Tchaikowsky,* makes "Women in Love" seem "austere as an Army training camp in comparison," says Vincent Canby. "Never," declares *Canby "has one movie contained* so many smashed champagne glasses, so many lyrical fantasies, so many sordid confrontations, so many references to the joys, and terrors of artistic creation, even so much music—but all to little ultimate effect."

"The Father," "Watermills" and "Razor Blades," three films produced with American Film Institute grants, shown at the Whitney Museum of American Art, got a favorable review from Vincent Canby. The first of the films, directed by Mark Pine, is an adaptation of the Chekhov *short story set* in contemporary New York; the second movie is a color documentary *on* swimming by Will Hindle, and "Razor Blades," by Paul Sharits, a *structural film* employing abstract designs as well as cutouts of identifiable things. Together they show that the grants "have not necessarily been going to especially safe projects," the critic said.

Plays

"Birthday Party," "Landscape" and "Silence," by Harold Pinter are being revived by the Repertory Theater of Lincoln Center in a Herald Pinter Festival. They "illuminate an artist-in-growth," *Clive Barnes* commented, with kind words for each production. "Birthday Party," the first full-length Pinter work to be produced, "*emerged very clearly* at the Forum, in many ways more clearly than in Alan Schneider's Broadway production." Of the other two plays, both recent and both in one act, he wrote: "The plays may look skeletal, but they are fleshed with feeling and language. The actors are good... but they lack those *shadings of voice* that would make Pinter soar..."

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HILY GENAUER

A Beautiful Bore—Italian Drawings

N YORK—Beautiful but oring is how I'd describe Metropolitan Museum's new ambitious exhibition called Eighteenth Century in ." Other applicable words distinguished, impressive, larly—*but still boring.*

out 300 drawings (about of them by the two olos, G. B. and his son enico) are included, making e museum proudly says in nnouncement, "the largest ition of the drawings of school and period ever or- ed *in this country.*"

d that, of course, is pre- what's wrong with it. It's *much of too little.* Seeing how is like listening to five s of Vivaldi, with maybe Corelli and the Scarlattis vn in. For the most know- able and addicted audience, consecutive hours of ber music by even a broad of composers would be going. Almost as taxing l be 300 drawings by an ly broad range of artists. to experience such enor- doses of work in a limited um (and in this regard ber music and drawings be justly compared) ing chiefly with a single d, place and style, the n baroque, is to endure a as well as a bore.

d yet Giovanni Battista olo was the most extraordi- y gifted and elegant of ts, a master of painted oes who opened up to the and to hovering angels, *saints* and nymphs, the of churches and palaces wer Europe. His drawings hose decorations spilled out airy soap bubbles on whose curved sides shimmered the images that would float upward to rest permanently on frescoed ceilings.

Sometimes the images in the drawings are bolder, all typically baroque diagonal lines suggesting flashes of lightning suddenly released from a divine fist. Agility, weightlessness, grace, style, spontaneity, energy and *authority are what one* notes and admires in the 96 Tiepolo drawings in the exhibition.

Alas, substance, characterization, depth, the qualities that can invest the tiniest, most cursory drawing by Rembrandt or Goya with an importance to match these artists' greatest paintings, *are not what Tiepolo* was about. He can't be faulted for not having them, but I can still suffer their absence, and reflect that confectionery must always be eaten in nibbles, not by the box.

Domenico Tiepolo, represented at the Metropolitan by 46 drawings, wasn't nearly as spectacular a technician as his father. But he introduced a more human dimension to his art. He was a caricaturist recalling, especially in his ironic drawings of Punchinello and scenes from the Commedia dell' Arte, the sketches of the English Thomas Rowlandson, and even anticipating the social commentary of Daumier.

Francesco Guardi, at hand with 28 drawings, was the Venetian scene painter par excellence (*monied travelers in Italy* in the 18th century wouldn't dream of returning without some souvenir "views," and Guardi and Canaletto, also in the exhibit, were ready, along with many less gifted men, to supply the market). Most of the Guardis are splendid recollections for us too but mainly of the intense, constantly shifting light and shadow and the nervous little *figures that make his paintings* so richly satisfying.

The last of the four artists stressed in the Met show is Piranesi, with 23 drawings. But they're mostly conventional architectural and decorative studies, totally lacking the brio of the best Venetian drawings. Among them is only one of the prison scenes for which he is *famous, and this one, without* the drama and freedom of the best examples, may well have been done earlier.

At least another 50 Venetian 18th-century artists are included in the exhibition, although most of them are obscure, and seen in fairly pedestrian examples. Plainly and primarily this event, organized jointly by the Pierpont Morgan Library and the Metropolitan, will appeal to specialists and scholars, if only because 55 of the drawings have never before been exhibited or *published.*

For the general public there are two approaches to the show, one of them a theatrical but altogether legitimate and enlightening stunt offered by the museum itself. It's a special gallery attempting through colored and black-and-white photographs mounted on walls, ceiling and floor, to suggest the *character of one of G.B.* Tiepolo's most important projects, the frescoed ceiling for the gallery of the Palazzo Clerici in Milan.

The other approach for the general public is to make several trips to the Met, seeing a section of the exhibit each time. It should be pointed out, however, that although admission to the museum is technically free, attendants presiding under large signs make it extremely embarrassing to attempt entrance without paying a suggested $1.

One understands that the Metropolitan needs the money, of course, especially for that planned expansion program which great numbers of people feel not only unnecessary but a serious mistake, in that it encroaches on Central Park greensward.

But if I ever hear again—as I do all the time—that the public *should be charged admission* to the Metropolitan, if only because people value most what they have to pay for, I have a beautiful answer. I found it in a recent article in London's very proper Sunday Times. "If that were true," wrote a critic angry over the British government's fight to introduce admission charges to the National Gallery, "whoring would rank first among private satisfactions."

"Time and Cupid" by G.B. Tiepolo from the Pierpont Morgan collection.

MUSIC

Solo Bassoonist and Impresario

By David Stevens

PARIS, Feb. 12.—George Zukerman is a Canadian and a bassoonist, both by adoption. But whereas he chose Canada as a place to live and work, it was the bassoon that chose him.

These two choices are central in the 43-year-old musician's double professional life. On one *hand he is the founder-director* of the Overture Concert Association, organizing musical and other artistic programs for remote and not so remote communities in the Canadian Northwest. On the other, he *is the only bassoonist, as far as* he knows, to pursue exclusively the career of a soloist on his instrument—an intractable piece of plumbing relegated to the rear ranks of the modern (i.e. 19th-century) orchestra, where it plays many parts, some straight, some low-comedy, but almost all supernumerary.

If there were any competition he would probably know about it, for such specialists know how to find one another. *At his solo recital a few days* ago in the new Canadian Cultural Center here, a good share of the undeservedly paltry audience consisted of conservatory students of the instrument, and the pianist's page-turner was Amaury Wallez, bassoonist of the Orchestre de Paris. Also on hand was the violinist Ivry Gitlis, who has visited some of *Canada's more frigid parts* under the aegis of Zukerman the impresario.

What they heard, in a program ranging over more than two centuries of composition, made good Zukerman the bassoonist's claim that the instrument has "tremendous range—it can do anything any other civilized instrument can do." In such basic departments as tone, agility and dynamics, he proved his point with stylish aplomb.

Choice

The bassoon chose Zukerman when young George, the English-born son of a correspondent *for several New York Yiddish* newspapers, came to the United States during World War II and entered New York's High School for Music and Art. He was among a platoon of students assigned to the school orchestra and sent along to the gym where the instruments were kept.

"I was just over from England, very polite and timid, wearing short pants, and all those pushy American kids got there first. There were two black boxes left and I picked one up. 'My son,' said the teacher, 'you are a bassoonist.' A little later they decided I wasn't doing too well and wanted to *change me, but I wouldn't let* them."

George Zukerman
. . sometime missionary.

In 1950 he joined the Israel Philharmonic, and three years later went to Vancouver, where his wife's family was, and joined the Canadian Broadcast*ing Corporation's* Vancouver Symphony, but nine years ago he decided to come out in front of the orchestra and stay there.

"I'm no longer an orchestra player, and I couldn't be unless I disciplined myself in a way *I don't* want to any more," he said. "The bassoon is never treated seriously as a solo instrument. It isn't unusual for an orchestra to *schedule* a bassoon concerto, but it's usually a negotiating gambit—the first bassoonist wants more money, so the conductor offers him a concerto instead."

Research

Zukerman, black-haired and black-bearded, resembles a genial Mephistopheles, and he is sufficiently unbiased these days to be hard to imagine in the anonymous ranks of an orchestra. But a virtuoso temperament allied to a neglected instrument poses difficulties in repertory, and this Zukerman has attacked by research and, aided by the Canada Council of the Arts, commissioning new works from Canadian composers.

It is mainly the 17th and 18th-century composers who, writing for individuals and small ensembles, made the most of the wind instruments. Mozart is an obvious first choice (the andante of his bassoon concerto was on the Paris program), but Zukerman *has turned* up a wealth of material in libraries.

"A few years ago in a small library in Schwerin, East Germany, I came across a concerto by Stamitz," Zukerman recalled. "All the parts were there but the continuo. I spent a year and a half reconstructing the continuo part, then I showed it to my brother, who is a terrible snob of a musicologist. He looked it over and said, 'Not bad,' which is *high praise from* him." The brother referred to with such respectful irreverence is Joseph Kerman, recently named to the musicology chair at Oxford.

The inevitable frustrations include a Villa Lobos concerto, which he would like to record but hasn't yet because of high *royalties*; Delius ("I'm looking for something by him because he played the bassoon"), and, of all people, Paganini ("the 1929 Groves Encyclopedia said he wrote some variations for bassoon in Lisbon in 1823—it's *probably* a mistake, but I'm going to keep looking").

Records

Zukerman has already committed concertos by Mozart, J. C. Bach, Weber, Stamitz, Graun and Hummel to recordings, all with the Württemberg Chamber Orchestra in Stuttgart, with whom he is appearing on his current European tour.

But if the bassoonist talks *freely* about his instrument, he talks with enthusiasm about Overture Concerts, which he founded in 1955 with six towns on his list, and which has grown to 71 towns with 38,000 subscribers.

His enthusiasm is an amalgam of the zealousness of the convert, the adopted Canadian staving off American cultural and *economic* imperialism ("there is no malicious intent, but a salesman in Minneapolis naturally sees Winnipeg as part of his territory"), the missionary ("we go into towns of ten or twelve thousand in the Northwest Territories that didn't exist a *few* years ago"), opinion sampler ("we don't ram things down their throats . . . we can't ignore their tastes") and adventurer ("there is a crisis every day in this business—in fact any time you don't have a crisis something is wrong").

If one town in his circuit wants a bassoonist, Zukerman knows who to send, but he takes along some films and his gift of gab to make it as entertaining as possible, and if an opera company is stuck somewhere in Alaska by snow, his grasp of logistics can and does rescue *both the company* and the schedule.

Thus while he is working on the double-stops and chords that modern composers demand of him (yes on the bassoon!), he is developing sub-Arctic audiences that may one day be well-informed admirers of this ill wind that almost no one plays good.

London Theater:

'After Haggerty' Triumphs in Comeback

By John Walker

ONDON, Feb. 12.—There should be general rejoicing at the unexpected rn to the West End stage of David cer's *splendid play "After Haggerty,"* h was one of the Royal Shakespeare pany's great successes last year, and now opened at *the Criterion.*

fter Haggerty" is a superb achieve- . It is not only the wittiest play in *on, full of* exuberant verbal inven- but the most moving in its un- ing probing into some of the steril- of contemporary life.

nard (a wonderfully lugubrious Finlay) is a middle-aged drama impotent, ineffectual and alcoholic, discovers that he has escaped from working-class origins into another land. A Communist who is unable anslate ideology into action, he has ift of being in the right place at rong time.

is, he goes to Hungary to lecture on the art of Christopher Fry and finds himself in the thick of a revolution. He also is installed in Haggerty's flat when Haggerty's embittered American wife arrives with her baby for a showdown. Haggerty himself never appears, although *his presence is felt throughout.* He is a successful charismatic revolutionary—possibly a black-power leader—who is prepared to sacrifice anything for his cause.

But the core of the play is the relationship between Bernard and his father. It is not so much a generation gap as a yawning chasm that separates them. The father is complacently unaware of his blinkered view of the world, indifferent to the hurt he can inflict on others. He is secure in his working-class clichés, living totally in the past and unable to do anything but denigrate his son. Leslie Sands, in a remarkable and perfect performance, makes of him not only a monstrous but also a tragic figure.

The acting, *indeed, is altogether excel*lent. Billie Whitelaw, as Haggerty's wife, is able to suggest the vulnerability that results in an all-American bitch, and there are good performances in minor roles by David Wood and John White. The one lapse by the director, David Jones, is a poor and brief parody of the Living Theater.

The play has no easy resolution. At the end, *there is a feeling that Bernard* may at least be able to commit himself to a person—Haggerty's wife—if not to a cause. At least, there has been a break with the past. Haggerty dies, fighting in Africa. And Bernard brutally, if symbolically, kills his father.

There are faults, and a certain untidiness in construction, but they do not matter. The play is above criticism, a joyous and living entity.

Inevitably, Joyce Rayburn's unambitious comedy "Don't Start Without Me" at the Garrick pales by comparison, although it would seem anemic in any company.

Miss Rayburn provides a mildly amusing stage equivalent of a formula television *situation comedy or one of those* Doris Day-Rock Hudson movies that were once inexplicably popular. Set in a vacuum, it deals with two couples who seem to spend their entire lives throwing petty insults at each other.

One couple (Brian Cox, valiantly acting as if he believed it all, and Lucy Fleming) are back from their honeymoon. Their neighbors have lived happily together *for two years, but now the girl,* Jan Waters, winking away as if she were understudying Lucille Ball, tries to persuade her indolent lover to marry her. And so it goes.

Paul Daneman as the lover, acts from a mainly prone position, sprawled on a sofa. Maybe, like me, he felt the play wasn't worth the effort. Though I would not be surprised if it ran for at least a year.

Other new plays in London include "Kean," by Jean-Paul Sartre, at the Globe. Alan Badel triumphs in the title role, playing England's greatest actor in a moment of self-doubt, brought on by too much drink and too many debts, to say nothing of his love affairs. Sartre *not only provides an abundance of wit* and hilarity but also manages some philosophical speculations on the question of illusion and reality.

't in Paris and Rome

PARIS

ndi, *Musée National d'Art* lerne, 13 Avenue du Prési- -Wilson, Paris, to April 12.

gio Morandi died in his Bologna in 1964 at the f 74. A solitary, hermit- igure in European paint- Morandi's style is restrain- d contemplative—qualities are made obvious in the it retrospective exhibi- Although he painted some apes and was momentarily nced by the "metaphysi- *iconography of Chirico,* ndi's characteristic subject still-life representing a of bottles, bowls and The tones are subdued, ghting tender, almost shy, mood one of repressed m. The importance he these modest objects of life has nothing to do the opulent minutia of the *entury Dutch still-life,* is something deeply sor- in his contemplation, and treme discretion in the itself. There are about ems on display, including raphic works.

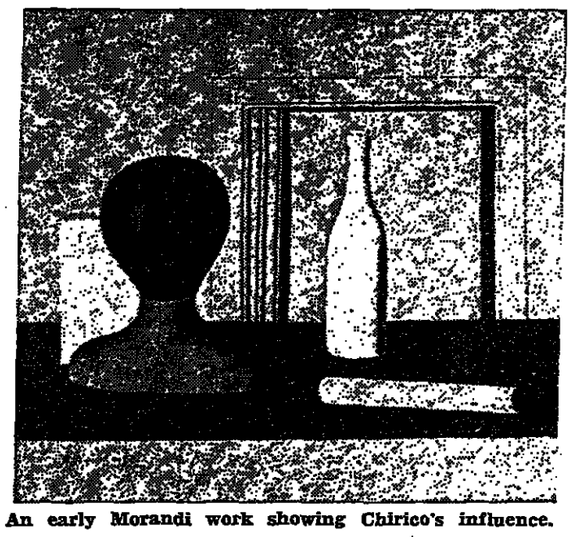
e, Galerie Valérie Schmidt, Rue Mazarine, Paris, to 27.

is Rivière uses little cows, cyclists, automo- etc., as elements for his *sitions on oilcloth.* There easy-going wit in his ts that is typified by his nage à Fontana," a green e with a slash in the and a zipper in the of the slash.

arrec, Galerie Lucien and, 19 Rue Mazarine, s, to Feb. 28.

wings, collages and a of paintings by Kermar- e in a very cool surrealist Vaguely organic blobs and s float unrelatedly in the vith an occasional dotted *traversing it like some* eological vestige of an in- ual venture. Kermarrec his pencil with great s.

d Searle, Galerie la hade, 157 Boulevard Saint- main, Paris, to Feb. 28.



An early Morandi work showing Chirico's influence.

Ronald Searle's increasingly caustic wit seems to be reaching an aristophanic pitch of absurdity in these recent engravings. There is a manic design for a "hot-cat" and a "catburger," graced with *ballistic* and administrative instructions and showing a thoroughly well-intentioned cat, dripping with mustard and squished into a bun. There are labyrinthine vistas of megalomanic cities, and a splendid comment on our times showing a crook-nosed crescent moon lying fallen upon the earth while some supernatural light shines on it through a rift in the clouds.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

ROME

"Understatement," Arte Contemporanea, 525 Via del Corso, Rome, through February.

Plessi, Galleria Piatelli, 184 Via del Corso, Rome, through February.

Moncada, Galleria Obelisco, 146 Via Sistina, Rome, through February.

Do the artists whose works are on view at Arte Contemporanea realize that with the English title of their show they leave themselves wide open to uncharitable comment? Those willing to follow instructions in the *catalogue eventually find* 1) a steel plate engraved with a moral motto in Italian accompanied by a bad English translation, 2) a plastic postcard in a window through which they are to observe the traffic in the street, 3) a small suspended ball housing a supersensitive photocell, and 4) sundry other "substatements"—all in a nearly empty gallery.

In this show, three Italians, two South Americans and one Japanese are practicing an already academic form of conceptualism. But Plessi, who is probably the same age, leans toward pop in his show at the Galleria Piatelli. Blow-ups depict furry faucets, blueprints of harbors, sections of plastic sponges and other objects pertaining to water and wetness. They are larger than posters but as tidy—a little Dine-ish, a little Oldenberg-ish, a little late in the day. It is sad to see how conditioned all these young men have become to *official* established American Art.

Moncada, at the Obelisco, is somewhat older and formal. Bands of rainbow colors intersect, mostly within Toudi painted on black. Sometimes a spe*cial effect, as if an area were* seen through a ground glass, dims their brightness. Though recent and agreeable, there is a static air about these oils, as if they were experiments from the early twenties in newly discovered abstraction.

Margherita Benetti, Capitello, 259 Via del Corso, Rome, through February.

Peter Ackermann, Il Segno, 4 Via Capo Le Case, Rome, through February.

Manzù, Torcollere, 25 Via Alibert, Rome, through February.

In the wake of a varied black and white winter come three interesting print shows. Benetti is the most moodily lyrical. Her abstract aquatints are large panes fresh with textures and imaginative detail.

Ackermann's engraving technique is superb, but overwhelmed by his bookish fantasy. At times Bermanesque baroque, often obsessed by a theatrical vision—the wanderings of Marx and Engels in Victorian London of all things—he is at his best when least weighted down and explicit. Why do most practitioners of printmaking tend to expend their energy on skill and not on content?

Manzù is more direct but derivative. His 15 aquatints of *the "Touchstone Series"* play all gradations between black and white loosely and cunningly. The most authentic are several couples.

Ugo Valeri, 1873-1911. Trinità, 50 Via Gregoriana, Rome, through February.

Valeri's drawings and watercolors catch movement and manners of the Belle Epoque with a vivid, almost feverish line. He was at his wittiest with a quick characterization, *rarely kind, but often slash*ingly ironic. While his small works illustrate the period brilliantly, his oils, though pleasing, lack any distinction.

—EDITH SCHLOSS

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84½	66¼	AbbtLb 1.10		22	81⅝	81⅝	81¼	81½	−⅛
51½	35⅝	ACF Ind 2.40		30	48⅝	49⅝	48⅝	49⅝	+1
24	12	AcmeClev .80		15	15¾	16	15¾	16	+⅛
49⅝	36	Acme Mkt .20		41	49	49⅞	49	49⅝	+⅝
16⅝	11⅛	AdmsEx .55g		18	14¼	14⅝	14⅛	14¼	
18⅝	8¼	Ad Mills .20		120	18¾	19	18⅝	19	+⅝
62	19½	Address .15g		212	31⅞	32¾	31⅞	32¾	+⅞
14⅝	6½	Admiral		41	12½	12⅝	12½	12	−½
56¾	32⅞	AetnaLife 1.40		149	52⅛	54⅛	52½	54¼	+1¾
47½	33½	AetnaLf pf 2		1	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼	−¼
19	6	Agulrre Co		14	12¼	12¼	11¾	11¾	−⅝
47¼	19	Aileen Inc		238	45½	49⅝	46½	49½	+2½
84	33⅝	Air Prod .20b		47	48½	48½	47¼	47¾	−¾
22¾	12½	Air Red .20g		94	23¾	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	+⅛
11½	3¼	AJ Industries		115	5	5⅛	4¾	4⅞	−⅛
39⅞	24⅛	Akzona 1a		276	40	40⅝	40	40	+⅛
18½	14¼	Ala Gas 1.10		9	17¼	17½	17¼	17⅜	+⅜
29¼	9½	Alaska Inters		191	28½	28¾	27⅝	27⅞	−⅛
43⅞	25¾	AlbertoC .32		110	42	42½	42	42½	+½
15¼	8	Alberto'a .36		144	14	14	13⅝	13⅝	−1¼
27⅞	19¼	Alcan Alum 1		141	23⅛	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	+½
23⅞	13	AlcoStand .30		59	20⅝	21⅛	20½	21	+½
22	14½	Alexanda .20r		67	27	27⅝	27	27⅝	+⅝
15⅛	14⅝	AllgAnLf .24g		40	14¾	14⅞	14½	14½	−¼
14	4½	Allegh Cp .20e		133	14⅛	14½	14⅛	14¼	+¼
39¼	25¼	AllesLud 2.40		79	31⅛	31⅝	31⅛	31⅝	+⅝
46½	35⅝	AllesLud pf 3		23	41⅝	42	41⅝	42	+½
25	17⅛	Allis Pw 1.32		82	24	24½	24	24⅛	+⅝
38	16⅛	Allied Ch 1.20		488	28	28¼	27¾	28	
30⅝	25¼	Alld Mach .40		84	30⅝	31¼	30⅝	31¼	+1
49⅝	29⅛	AlldMill .75b		8	26	26	26	26	−⅛
25⅝	11½	Allied Pd .68		37	17¼	18	17⅛	17⅛	
35¼	17⅝	Alliedsir 1.40		101	33¾	34	33	33¾	−¾
14½	4⅝	Allied Super		92	9¾	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+⅛
27	12⅞	Alls Ch .05g		373	17½	17¾	17	17½	−¼
24⅝	12⅝	AllrigtAut .60		17	22½	22¼	22⅛	23½	+⅞
23¼	13	Alpha P Cem		16	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19¼	+¼
74	47	Alcoa 1.80		116	64½	64⅝	64¼	64½	−¼
38¾	20½	AmalSug 1.60		6	28¾	28⅞	28¾	28⅞	+⅜
20⅝	7½	AMBAC .50		82	14½	14½	14	14⅛	−¼
25	15⅝	Amer Es 1.20		25	23¾	24⅛	23¾	24⅛	+⅜
44½	31	Am Es pf2.60		2	42½	42½	42½	42½	−½
52¾	20	Am Hess .30r		141	52	53¼	52	53¼	+⅜
115¾	48	AmeH pf3.50		144	113¾	115¾	113¾	115¾	+2
44½	34	AlrFlHr .80		15	39¾	40	39½	40	−¼
31⅛	15	Am Airlin .80		658	27	28	27	28	+⅛
20½	8¼	ABaker .05g		30	19⅞	20	19⅞	19⅞	
46⅛	25½	A Brnds 2.20		82	46½	46¼	46	46½	+⅛
39¼	19⅝	AmBdcst 1.20		205	30	30½	30	30½	+½
45¼	34	Am Can 2.20		118	41⅛	41⅝	41⅛	41⅝	+¼
29½	21½	A Can pf1.75		13	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	+½
14⅝	6½	Am Cement		107	9⅝	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	−⅛
29¾	21	A Chain 1.60		6	27½	27⅝	27½	27⅝	+⅛
26½	15⅛	ACrySus 1.40		4	25½	25½	25	25	−⅝
62½	54½	ACrYS pf4.50		2570	62½	62½	62½	61	−1½
37⅞	21	ACyanid 1.25		364	36⅝	37	36⅝	36⅞	+⅜
23¾	16¾	Am Distill 1		2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+⅛
37⅞	19⅛	ADistrct .40e		171	37⅞	37⅞	37¼	37¾	
10¼	6⅛	Am DualVest		13	9¼	9¾	9¼	9¾	+½
14⅝	11	ADuVt pf.84e		6	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	−⅛
32⅝	22	AmElPw 1.70		281	30½	31	30⅝	30½	+⅛
21⅛	7⅝	Am Exp Ind		748	13⅛	14	13	14⅛	+1⅛
66	50	AmExp pf A6		z1090	57¼	58½	57⅛	58	+½
28	26¼	AGnBFd .28g		5	27⅝	27⅝	26⅝	27⅛	−⅛
24⅝	11	A GenIns .50		148	18	18⅝	17¾	18⅛	
55¼	22¼	A Home pf1.80		25	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	−⅛
15⅝	7½	Am Hoist .40		129	12	12¼	11¾	11¾	−¼
77⅞	51⅛	A Home 1.70		85	73⅞	73⅞	73	73½	−⅛
114⅛	76⅞	A Home pf 2		1	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	−1⅝
47½	26⅛	Am Hosp .25		147	34⅝	34⅞	34⅛	34⅛	−⅝
17⅝	7	Am Invst .50		7	14½	16½	14¼	14⅝	
40	28⅝	A MfCix 1.40		75	35	35⅝	35	35⅛	−⅛
99	85⅝	A MfCbl pf 4		5	98⅝	99⅛	98¾	99⅛	+⅛
11⅝	5½	Am Motors		474	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7½	
43⅝	30⅝	ANatGas 2.10		162	40¼	40⅝	39¾	40⅝	+⅛
16⅝	6	Am Photo .16		183	12⅛	12¼	11⅞	12	+⅛
99½	37⅛	A RasDv .04g		344	53⅞	56⅛	53⅞	55⅝	+1½
24½	14⅝	Am Seat .72		13	18	18½	18	18½	
30⅝	12⅛	Am Ship .60b		58	30	30¼	29	29⅛	−1⅛
36⅛	21¼	A Smelt .50		209	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27½	−⅛
49½	27¾	AmStdFr .70		33	46½	46¾	46¼	46¼	
		AmStAir fn.70		1	44½	44½	44½	44½	
37⅝	25½	Am Std 1		173	28⅝	29⅛	28¼	28⅞	+⅛
103	78	A Std pf4.75		2	87¾	87¾	87	87	−⅝
38½	12¼	Am Sterl 1.48		61	25⅝	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	−⅝
13	7¼	AT&T wt		903	11⅝	11⅝	11⅛	11½	+⅝
53⅝	46⅝	Am T&T 2.60		702	52½	52⅝	52⅝	52½	
14⅝	8¼	AWaWrk .60		28	14⅛	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
24¼	16⅞	AW 4.75%	1.43	2390	24¼	24	23¾	23¾	+¼
19⅝	7	Am Zinc		70	10¼	10⅝	9¾	9⅞	+⅝
25½	13	Ameron .60		8	23	23	22⅝	22⅝	−⅛

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31⅛	16⅝	AMF Inc .90		167	31⅛	31⅝	31	31	−⅛
50⅞	23⅞	Amfac .80		51	48½	49	48¼	48½	−¼
66⅞	41	AMP Inc .64		34	64⅞	66⅝	64⅞	66⅝	+1⅛
14⅝	6¼	Ampco .09g		38	8⅞	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+⅛
48½	13½	Ampex Corp		248	21	21¼	20⅝	21	+⅝
49¼	22	Amstar 1.70		63	37⅞	37⅞	37	37⅛	−⅝
55¼	34	Amstr pf2.65		1	53	53	53	53	−1
10	8	Amstar pf.68		4	9¾	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
39¼	24⅛	Amsted 1.60		19	31⅛	31¼	31	31¼	+⅛
15⅝	5⅝	Amtel .32		97	8⅛	9⅛	8⅛	8⅝	+⅛
32¼	18⅝	Anacon 1.90		235	22	22½	22	22½	+¼
44⅝	21⅛	Anch Hock 1		34	35¾	36⅞	35⅝	36¼	+⅜
23	13	Ancorp Svc 1		33	20¼	20⅞	20½	20¼	−¼
44½	27½	And Clay 1.20		38	42½	42¾	42	42⅛	−⅜
26⅝	10⅝	ApacheCp .25		64	17½	17½	17⅛	17⅛	−⅜
38⅝	20⅛	ApcoO 1.25f		54	35¼	35¼	34⅝	34⅝	−¼
28g1	11⅝	APL Corp		20	24	24⅛	23⅝	24	
22½	11⅝	APL pf C1.06		1	20	20	20	20	
21	8⅝	APL pf B.50		1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	−⅛
129	74⅛	ARASvc 1.06		18	127¼	127¾	126¾	127½	+1½
42¼	15⅝	Arcata .09g		372	19	19	18½	19	+⅛
57	39	ArcatnN pf 2		5	35	35¼	34¾	35¼	+¼
39	23	Arch Dan 1		143	39	39⅝	38¾	39	+1
25	16⅝	Ariz PSvc1.08		190	22	22½	21¾	22	+1⅛
19⅝	6⅝	Arlans DStr		276	11⅝	12⅝	11⅝	11⅞	+⅝
29⅛	18⅝	Armco Stl 1		267	21⅝	21⅞	21¼	21¾	+⅛
29¾	24	garmc pfz.10		85	29½	29½	28⅞	29¼	+⅜
45	50	Armr pf4.75		1	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾	−⅛
36½	21¼	Armst CK .80		353	34⅞	36	34⅞	35⅝	+¼
43	24	Arm Rub .60		85	40	40	39½	39½	−½
20⅝	13	Aro Corp .90		4	20½	20⅝	20½	20½	+½
30¼	17¾	Arvin Ind 1		27	28⅝	28¾	28⅝	28⅝	
29⅝	17	Ashld Oil 1.20		560	29½	30½	29⅝	30⅛	+1⅛
14	6¼	Assd Brew		86	8⅞	9½	8⅞	9⅜	+½
48	26¼	Assd DG 1.20		32	46	46½	45⅝	46½	+½
12	5¼	Assd Transp		11	10¾	10¾	10¼	10⅜	−¼
28¼	12⅛	Athlone Ind		60	17½	18	17½	18	+⅜
26	19½	AtlCyEl 1.36		44	24¼	24¼	24	24	−½
90⅝	44⅝	Atl Richfld 2		437	68⅞	71	68⅞	70⅝	+2
61	46	AtlRch pf3.75		2200	60½	60½	60½	60½	+1
153	75	Atl Rich pf3		13	118	118½	118	118½	+2¼
61	38⅛	AtlRch pf2.80		76	56⅝	57⅝	56½	57⅝	+1⅛
26⅞	18½	Atlas Chem 1		36	26¼	26¼	25¾	25¾	−½
4⅝	2⅝	Atlas Corp		85	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
12⅝	6	ATO Inc .08e		87	11	11¼	11	11	
16⅝	4⅝	Aurora Prod		191	9⅝	9⅞	9½	9½	+⅝
49½	23½	Autom Data		38	48¼	48¼	47⅞	48¼	
13⅛	3½	Automin Ind		98	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	−⅛
51½	9	Avco Corp		372	16½	16¾	16⅛	16⅛	+⅝
6½	2¼	Avco Cp wt		184	4¼	4⅝	4	4	
53¼	25	Avco pf3.20		66	34⅝	34⅝	34	34	−¾
42¼	24¼	Avery Pd .20		19	33½	33⅝	33½	33⅝	+⅜
13⅝	6⅛	Avnet Inc		221	13⅝	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	
93⅝	59⅛	Avon Pd 1.10		100	91¼	91¾	90¼	90¼	−1½
16¼	8⅛	Aztec Oil .73t		29	15¼	15½	15¼	15½	+¼

B

1970-71 High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
30⅛	12⅝	BabckW .50		189	28⅛	29¼	28½	28⅞	+½
29⅞	13⅛	BakrOilT .65		213	29⅞	30⅝	29⅝	30⅛	+⅛
34½	25¾	Balt GE 1.82		89	34⅛	34¾	33¾	33¾	−½
15½	5½	Bangor Punt		53	11	11⅝	11	11⅛	
27	15	BangP pf 2		3	24	24¼	24	24	−¾
22½	11⅝	Bang pfl.25		2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	−⅝
28⅛	16⅛	Bk ofCal 1.34		16	27½	27¾	27	27	
39¼	23⅝	Bank of NY 2		104	43⅝	45	43⅝	45	+1
70⅞	53⅝	Bank Tr 2.84		63	63¼	63¼	62¾	62⅞	−⅛
50½	23⅝	BarbO 2.31t		10	48¼	48¼	47⅝	48	−½
56½	29½	Bard CR .25a		10	48	48⅛	47⅝	47⅝	−⅝
15⅝	10	Basic Inc .80		6	14¼	14½	14¼	14½	+⅛
17⅛	6⅝	Bates Mfg		160	17¾	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	+⅝
21⅝	10½	Bates Mf pf 1		74	21¼	22¼	21½	21¾	+⅝
27¼	8¾	Bath Ind Cse		40	26⅝	26⅝	26⅛	26¼	+⅛
66	28	Bathin pf2.50		2	63½	63½	63½	63½	+¼
79⅝	27⅛	BauschLb .80		125	55½	55½	53	54⅝	−1⅝
19⅝	12½	Baxl Lab .11		16	28½	29	28⅝	29	+⅜
12⅝	9⅝	Beryk Cig .50		8	11¼	11⅝	11⅛	11¼	+⅛
30⅝	23⅝	Beerings 1		20	44½	45	44½	45	+1
39½	23⅛	Beat Fds 1		166	37⅝	38⅛	37½	38⅛	+⅝
27¼	19	Beckman .50		165	35¾	36½	35¾	36	+⅝
62¼	27⅝	Bect Dick .30		105	43⅝	43⅝	43¼	43½	+½
19⅝	8	Beech Air .75		77	16½	16¾	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
34⅝	10⅛	BelcoPet .50b		81	24	24	23⅝	24	+⅝
28⅝	22¼	Belden 1.60		4	27¾	27⅞	27¼	27¼	−¼
22½	13	BeldngH .60b		43	22⅝	22¾	22	22⅝	+⅝
57⅝	22½	Bell How .60		88	39⅞	40	39½	39½	
15	5⅝	Bell Intrcon		13	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
27¼	12½	Bemis Co .60		21	19⅝	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	−⅝
36	20¼	Bendix 1.40		108	34½	35¼	34½	35	+¼
58	38⅛	Bendix pf 3		6	54¾	54¾	54	54¼	−½
60	31	BenefICp 1.60		66	59½	59½	58⅛	58½	−1

1970-71 High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
176¾	94	Benefl pf5.50		3	176⅝	176⅝	173½	176⅝	−1¼
62	47	Benefl pf4.50		z200	61	62	61	62	+2
88½	55½	Benefl pf4.30		9	88½	90	88½	89	+⅝
35¾	26¼	Benfl Spf 2.50		z360	34	34	33½	33½	−¼
13⅞	4⅝	Bengusf		235	7⅝	7⅞	7¼	7⅝	−⅛
		Bengusf fn		18	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	
18⅛	5⅛	Berkey Phg		264	10⅝	11	10½	10⅞	+⅛
30⅝	19½	Beth Stl 1.20		289	22⅝	23⅛	22⅝	22⅞	+⅛
58⅞	29	Big Three .60		29	45	45	44½	44⅞	−½
61	39½	Black Dk .88		48	60¾	61	60¾	61	+½
23½	10⅛	BlairJohn .48		21	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+⅝
29⅞	17½	Bliss Laug 1		79	25⅛	25¼	24⅞	25¼	+⅜
71⅝	37⅛	BlockHR .36		98	70⅛	70⅞	70⅛	70⅞	+⅝
69¾	26½	Blue Bell 1.20		99	70¼	72½	70	71¾	+2
193	86½	BluBll pf4.75		5	196	196	194½	194½	−4½
18¾	8⅛	Bobbie Brks		168	18	18⅛	17⅝	18⅛	+⅛
31⅞	12	Boeing Co .40		494	24⅝	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝	−⅝
76⅞	40	BoisCas .25b		518	46¼	46¼	45¼	45¼	−1
15¾	7½	Bond Ind		56	16⅛	16½	15½	15½	−⅛
25⅛	13⅝	BookMth 1.28		18	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	+⅜
27⅝	17⅝	Borden 1.20		74	26½	26¼	26	26¼	+¼
29⅞	18⅛	BorgWar 1.25		82	28⅞	29⅛	28¼	28⅝	−⅛
14⅝	9⅝	Bormans .40		66	12⅝	13⅛	12⅝	13	
40¼	26⅝	Bos Edis 2.24		14	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	+⅝
113¾	105	Bos Ed pf8.88		z500	113½	114	113½	113¾	+¼
24⅞	8⅛	Bourns Inc		13	14⅝	15	14⅝	14⅝	−⅝
11½	6¼	Branif Airw		402	11¼	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+⅜
62	43⅝	BrigsStr 2.40a		10	61⅝	62	61½	61½	−⅝
75½	47½	Brist My 1.20		190	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	+⅝
50	34	BristMy pf 2		4	47¼	47½	47¼	47½	
13⅝	8⅞	Brit Pet .43e		37	10⅝	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
		Br Pet fn.43e		30	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	
39⅝	21½	Bdwy Hale 1		51	38½	39⅝	38½	39½	+1½
52½	32	BdwyHal pf 2		4	49½	50	49½	50	+1½
36	23¾	Brkwy Gl .60		48	33⅝	34¼	33⅞	34¼	
27½	21⅞	BklynUG 1.72		20	26½	26⅞	26½	26⅞	+½
10⅛	3	Brown Co		30	9⅝	9⅝	9⅛	9¼	+¼
17¼	8⅛	BwnShoe .20		8	12⅞	13	12⅞	13	+½
39¾	21⅛	BwnShoe 1.50		5	37¼	37⅝	37¼	37⅝	−⅛
24⅛	9⅞	Brunswk .12		157	23¼	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	+⅛
28½	14¾	Bucy Er 1.20		109	28⅛	28½	28⅛	28⅛	−⅛
18⅛	6	Budd Co		538	14⅞	15	14¼	14⅞	
64⅞	48⅞	Budd Co pf 5		z110	64⅝	64⅞	64½	64½	+1
9	5	Budget Ind		7	9½	9⅝	9½	9½	−⅛
57	27	BuffForg 1.10		27	41¾	41¾	40¾	40¾	−1⅛
38½	13¼	BulovaW .60		51	23⅛	23½	22¼	22⅞	−⅛
14½	4⅛	Bunkr Rama		269	12½	12½	12¼	12⅜	−¼
43¾	20½	BunkR pf1.50		10	38⅝	38⅝	38⅛	38⅛	−1
49	32¼	Burl Ind 1.40		379	49¼	49¾	49⅛	49½	+⅛
42	20⅝	BurlNor .37g		116	40¼	40½	40¼	40¼	+⅛
8½	5⅛	BurlNor pf.55		36	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	−⅛
23⅞	12¾	Burndy .70		174	23⅞	23⅞	23½	23½	−⅛
172¼	78⅝	Burrghs .60		227	125	126	125	125½	+¼
19¼	9¼	Bush Univ		43	14½	15½	14½	15	+⅝

C

1970-71 High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
25⅛	6	Cabot Cp .70		93	44⅝	45⅛	44⅝	44⅝	−⅝
14¼	5	Cadence In		80	10	10⅛	10	10	−⅛
13	8⅝	Cal Finanl		123	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+¼
23½	7½	Callahn Mng		150	12⅛	12⅝	12	12½	+½
34¼	15⅝	CampRlk .45		32	32½	32½	31⅞	32	−⅝
36⅞	24⅝	Camp Sp 1.10		66	34	34⅝	34	34⅝	+⅝
8⅛	5¼	Cdn Brew .40		16	7⅝	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+¼
75¼	48⅝	Cdn Pac 3.30		18	69¼	69½	69¼	69½	+⅛
		Cdn P fn3.30		12	69¼	69¼	69¼	69¼	
23½	13	Canalld 1.10		12	18⅞	19	18⅞	19	
36½	19½	Cap C Bdctg		72	34½	35¼	34⅝	35¼	+⅝
57¼	37	Carbrun 1.50		40	57⅝	57½	57	57⅝	+⅝
17⅝	9½	Carlisle .60		35	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+⅛
72	53	CaroC&Oh 5		75	70½	71	70½	71	+½
33⅞	21½	Caro PL 1.46		75	26½	28¼	25¾	28¼	+⅜
28	20	Carp Tec 1.60		37	24⅝	24⅝	24⅛	24½	+⅜
40⅝	26½	CarrfrCp .60		169	35¾	36⅝	35⅝	36⅝	+⅝
29⅝	19⅝	CarrG 1.20g		3	34⅝	35	34⅝	35	+⅝
35¼	25⅝	CartWal .40a		120	17⅝	17⅝	16⅝	17¼	+½
30⅝	19⅝	CastleCk .60b		143	25½	25½	25	25⅛	−⅝
48⅛	30	CaterTr 1.20		176	47	48⅝	47	47¼	+⅛
8⅝	3½	CCI Corp		39	5¼	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	−¼
25⅞	13	CCI Cp pf1.25		3	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+¼
25¼	14¾	Ceco Corp .90		25	25	25	24¾	25	+⅛
70⅝	48⅞	Celanese Cp 2		27	69⅞	70	69⅞	69⅞	
65¼	49	Celan pfA4.50		1	64½	64½	64½	64½	−¼
48½	16½	Cenco Ins .30		82	43¾	44¼	43¼	44¼	
27	19⅞	Cen Hud 1.48		11	26¾	27	26⅝	27	+⅝
28¼	19	CenIllL1 1.56		27	27⅝	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	+½
69	55	CnIllLt pf4.50		250	67½	67½	67½	67½	+⅝
22⅝	14⅛	CenIlPS 1.20		89	20⅛	20½	20⅛	20½	+⅛
26⅝	18⅝	CentLaEl 1		5	23¾	23⅝	23¾	23⅝	−⅛
20½	14¾	CenMPw .20		18	20⅛	20⅛	20	20⅛	−⅛
51⅝	34⅝	CentSWst 2		38	48	48	47½	47⅝	−⅛
33	19⅝	Cent Soya 1		67	25	25	24¾	24⅞	

Brussels

Arbed	4,570
Ast.d.Mines	1,970
Cock-Dugree	1,665
Electrobel	5,110
Lambert	1,700
Petrofina	3,685
Ph.Gevaert	1,835
Soc.Générale	14,750
Un.Minière	1,870

Düsseldorf

AEG	186
Aug.Thyssen	92.50
BASF	154.20
Bayer	146.50
Commerzbk	240
Cont.Gummi	225
Daimler-Benz	339
Demag

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BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 13-14, 1971

olls Contract o Be Reset, ources Say

ckheed Said Ready Lift Delay Penalty

SHINGTON, Feb. 12 (Reu- -Lockheed is prepared to ate with the Rolls-Royce re- on paying more for the 1 engine and giving up any to penalties incurred because e six to 12-month delivery informed sources said today.

company vice-presidents to London yesterday, and an of the board Daniel iton is expected to join them week.

industry source close to the on said it is possible the ny would pay $240,000 more ngine, and forgo any pen- to which it would be en-

current contract price for engine is about $850,000.

re have also been reports he airlines, in their meeting Lockheed on Tuesday, agreed more for the L-1011 TriStar priced at $15 million) in ex- e for a guarantee that Rolls deliver the engines for the the plane.

enior official from one of the airlines denied that there een any such agreement. An- airline official, however, said while his company has not 1 to pay more for the air- he did not want to exclude ossibility that it might.

said that if Lockheed could from the Rolls receiver ap- iate delivery guarantees and added RB-211 cost would be han the cost of converting to er engine, then the airlines d grunt and swallow some."

ne airline officials have pri- threatened to boycott Brit- erospace products if the Rolls ver does not attempt to honor RB-211 commitment at least rt.

anwhile, it was announced Civil Aeronautics Board chair- Secor Browne, who took part White House meeting on the tion yesterday, will fly to lon next week for talks with Rolls receiver and British gov- ent officials.

U.K. Workers Laid Off

NDON, Feb. 12 (AP).—Nearly workers in the Lucas com- its group are slated to lose jobs largely because of the se of Rolls-Royce.

rkers at Joseph Lucas Co., a ontractor to Rolls for the 1 jet engine, were told of im- ng layoffs by union leaders

y are the first to be hit by roubles of Rolls-Royce, al- h company officials said the l rundown of the aircraft ry over the past six to nine s also contributed to the cutback.

the RB-211 is abandoned, r layoffs are likely, the com- said. There is little chance ucing the number, however, if the RB-211 goes ahead, officials said.

nwhile, the profitable auto- division of Rolls-Royce is ahead with plans to unveil a odel next week.

oup of London motoring cor- dents is being flown to Monte to see and drive the new- details of which have not isclosed.

esmen for the firm who con- that the press presentation on, said that the new car anned some time ago. The is believed to be at the top the Rolls price range, which around £10,000 ($24,000).

ada's Prices Rise

AWA, Feb. 12 (AP-DJ).— 's consumer price index rose rcent in January to 130.3 ase equals 100) from 129.8 ember, 1970, and 128.2 a year the government reported to- he increase was the sharp- e July, 1970. Food prices led vance, the government said.

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Doubts Hang Over U.S. Jet Firms

By Paul E. Steiger

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 12.—The clouds of financial distress that have hung for a year over the airline industry have now settled over its first cousins, the commercial-aircraft builders.

In Seattle, Boeing—its belt already severely tightened because of cutbacks in military spending and in funding for the supersonic transport—has now cut production schedules on its giant new 747 jetliner to five a month from the previous seven.

In Long Beach, Calif., Douglas Aircraft division of McDonnell Douglas has had to trim its expectations because United Air Lines, after suffering the worst loss in its history, decided last month to reduce by some $115 million its orders for the new Douglas DC-10 wide-bodied trijet.

And in the Burbank, Calif., headquarters of beleaguered Lockheed Aircraft, the question has become one of survival.

Forecasts of Doom

Analysts consider the three firms' problems to be so grave that they are recalling predictions made in the late 1960s—that the wide-bodied jetliner market was only big enough for two aircraft makers, and that if three got in, there would be disaster for at least one, and maybe for all three.

Some analysts suggest that the industry's technological skill may well have outpaced its financial and managerial capabilities—its ability to respond to contingencies created by its customers or suppliers.

Where do the three production programs stand?

Boeing Out Front

Boeing enjoys the lead position. It has already delivered 99 of its four-engine 747s, and it has orders from 29 airlines around the world for 105 more. Boeing's problem is that, although airlines have generally been well pleased with the aircraft in its first year, they have yet to follow through with the strong wave of second-round orders needed to push the program solidly into the black.

Whether Boeing will get its needed wave of second orders really depends on how well the airlines respond to the trijets. Several airlines have indicated recently that the 747 is really too big a craft, and that the slightly smaller, but still wide-bodied, trijets are more in line with their requirements.

National Airlines, for example, put its 747s up for sale almost before they were delivered, saying it preferred to hitch its hopes to the DC-10. And Eastern, which leased some of the Boeing craft from Pan American, said it will gladly give them back to Pan Am as soon as its TriStars are ready.

But all this excitement over the trijet means nothing unless McDonnell Douglas and Lockheed can deliver what they promised to deliver. Problems with either of the three-engine craft will increase the likelihood that airlines will switch to the 747, now a proven commodity.

The DC-10 has so far avoided even the hint of problems. First deliveries are planned on schedule for the end of the summer.

The DC-10 has rung up some 121 orders from 18 airlines, with options for 117 more craft. But that order book is still relatively thin, with only a few more than 100 deliveries scheduled before end-1973.

McDonnell Douglas has said it would like to get its production line up to eight airplanes a month by fourth quarter 1972, but to accommodate that rate of production the company will have to persuade customers to take twice as many DC-10s in 1973 as they are now ticketed to receive that year.

Lockheed's Challenge

That is nothing, however, like the challenge that is apparently facing Lockheed.

Before Rolls-Royce's devastating announcement, Lockheed's initial production schedule for the TriStar looked much like that for the DC-10: A handful this year, and 40 or 50 each in 1972 and 1973.

Lockheed claims to have 178 firm orders for TriStars, with an undisclosed number of options for additional craft. But perhaps 70 of the 178 are relegated to the option category by airline industry sources. Moreover, only six scheduled airlines plus three financial groups are on the list of customers.

In other words, even without its engine problems, Lockheed appears to be running a definite third in the order race.

ng Los Angeles Times

French Trade Surplus Set in Last Month

PARIS, Feb. 12 (AP-DJ).—France had a trade surplus of 290 million francs ($52.3 million) in January, compared with a deficit of 170 million francs in December and a deficit of 320 million francs in January 1970, provisional figures issued by the Finance Ministry showed today.

France's figures are now being calculated on the basis of free-on-board (FOB) prices for imports and exports. Previously, calculations had been made on the basis of cost-insurance-freight for imports and FOB for exports.

This means exports henceforth will have to cover imports by 100 percent for trade to be balanced, instead of 93 percent previously, Finance Minister Valery Giscard d'Estaing said.

The trade positions of December 1970 and January 1970 have been restated on the basis of the new calculations.

January's coverage of imports by exports was 103.7 percent, up from 98.2 percent a month earlier, and 95.8 percent in January 1970.

Imports, not seasonally adjusted, in January amounted to 7.870 billion francs, down from 9.590 billion francs in December, but up from 7.6 billion francs in January 1970.

January exports amounted to 8.160 billion francs, down from 9.420 billion francs in December, but up from 7.280 billion francs a year earlier.

Avco '70 Income Drops 59% As Sales Decline 16 Percent

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (NYT).—The generally depressed business climate pushed 1970 earnings of Avco 59 percent below the level of the year before on a sales drop of 16 percent, James R. Kerr, president, noted yesterday.

Operating expenses climbed, with interest costs up 28.9 percent, while reduced government purchases resulted in lower sales and earnings of manufacturing operations.

Year	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)...	757.8	901.7
Profits (millions) ...	21.26	51.76
Per Share	0.40	3.07

Capital gains in the finance and insurance operations in fiscal 1970 were $558,000 down from $8,277 million in the preceding year.

Results for fiscal 1969 were restated to include acquisition in January, 1970, of an additional 37 percent interest in Carte Blanche, now 91 percent-owned, and acquisition last September of a 96 percent-interest in Laguna Niguel Corp.

Allis-Chalmers

Year	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)...	870.1	804.7
Profits (millions) ...	15.02	18.42
Per Share	1.20	1.51

Essex Int.

Year	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)...	588.5	566.2
Profits (millions) ...	23.62	28.36
Per Share	2.51	3.0

GAF Corp.

Fourth Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)...	158.5	163.1
Profits (millions) ...	5.79	—2.18
Per Share	0.35	—0.33
Year		
Revenue (millions)...	598.7	606.2
Profits (millions) ...	14.7	11.07
Per Share	0.80	0.54

Grumman Corp.

Year	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)...	995.4	1,182.6
Profits (millions) ...	20.27	22.09
Per Share	2.90	3.06

Ludlow Corp.

Year	1970	1969
Profits (millions) ...	3.57	6.31
Per Share	1.01	1.94

Martin Marietta

Fourth Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)...	228.8	279.2
Profits (millions) ...	10.57	10.28
Per Share	0.45	0.51
Year		
Revenue (millions)...	940.9	981.4
Profits (millions) ...	40.91	44.18
Per Share	1.75	2.21

(Other Earnings Reports Page 11)

IOS Losses Said to Mount

GENEVA, Feb. 12 (AP-DJ).—Investors Overseas Services, Ltd. (IOS) recorded an unaudited loss of $31 million for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1970, which is likely to bring the year's total loss to more than $35 million, reliable sources said today.

An IOS spokesman said his company had decided to refrain from issuing quarterly figures, but that he would not dispute the $31 million figure. He said estimates of a total 1970 loss exceeding $35 million also seemed reasonable.

For the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1969, IOS reported unaudited earnings of $13.6 million, and for the year as a whole an audited profit of $10.2 million.

By subtracting the 1970 half-year loss of $25.8 million, the indicated loss for the third quarter was $5.2 million compared with an indicated loss of $9.7 million in the second quarter and a profit in the third quarter of 1969 of $4.1 million.

NEWS AND NOTES

U.S.-Japan Deals Set

The Japanese government's Foreign Investment Council approved separate plans by three U.S. firms to set up joint textile ventures in Japan. The three plans involve Burlington Industries in a 50-50 venture with Mitsubishi Rayon; J.P. Stevens & Co. (45 percent) in a company with Kanegafuchi Spinning, and Clark Schwebel (39 percent) in a venture with Asahi Chemical Industry. The first venture will manufacture carpeting, while the latter two will specialize in glass-fiber fabrics.

Fiat Sets More Layoffs

About 37,000 Fiat workers will be laid off at least three days starting next Tuesday because of new shortages of plastic parts. Fiat, which suspended 24,500 workers for two days early this week for the same reason, said new layoffs were necessary following a new wave of strikes in plastic firms and the resulting shortage of parts. The laid-off workers represent one third of Fiat's total manpower.

Yasuda Buying Limited

The Bank of Japan said it suspended acceptance of applications for foreign portfolio investments in Yasuda Fire and Marine Insurance Co. stock. The bank said holdings of the stock by foreigners are nearing the official limit of 25 percent of the company's total capital issue.

U.S. Sales, Stocks Up

Business inventories in the United States rose $310 million in December, and sales advanced for the first time since July, the Commerce Department said. The increases, however, were primarily due to the end of the General Motors Corp. strike, analysts said. The December inventory increase trailed the $520 million rise in November. December sales rose a sharp $1.41 billion to an adjusted $106.33 billion dollars, erasing the $1.3 billion decline in November.

Honda's Cleaner Motor

Honda Motor Co., of Japan, said it has developed a new auto engine that produces less than one-fifth the amount of harmful exhaust gases emitted by engines in current use. Honda officials said the engine mixes gasoline with air in such proportions that carbon monoxide and nitrous oxide output is greatly reduced. They also said the engine will consume 10 to 20 percent less gasoline. It will probably be installed in cars by 1973, officials said.

U.S. Firms Will Merge

Borden Inc. and North American Sugar Industries Inc. said they signed an agreement for North American to merge with a Borden subsidiary. Each of the 688,700 outstanding common shares of North American is to be converted into one share of series B preferred stock of Borden.

German Living Cost Up

WIESBADEN, West Germany, Feb. 12 (AP-DJ).—The West German cost-of-living index rose 1 percent in mid-January from December, and was up 3.8 percent from a year earlier, the Federal Statistics Office reported today.

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U.S. Revises GNP Figures Of Last Year

Final Quarter Changes Do Not Alter '70 Drop

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The government issued revised figures today, showing that economically things were a bit worse last year than first reported.

Prices in the fourth quarter rose at a 5.9 percent annual rate instead of the 5.7 percent initially reported, the Commerce Department said. There was no change, however, in the average 5.3 percent rate for the year as a whole.

Gross national product, the total public and private output of goods and services, ran at a seasonally-adjusted $989.9 billion annual rate in the fourth quarter, down from the $990.9 billion cited in earlier, preliminary reports.

Real Output Down

Real output in the fourth quarter, after eliminating the effects of inflation, fell 3.9 percent instead of 3.3 percent as initially reported. However, the changes were not sufficient to nudge the average real output decline for the year as a whole above the preliminary 0.4 percent estimate.

In current dollar terms, GNP last year rose 4.8 percent to $976.5 billion—or $300 million below the earlier estimate.

The fourth-quarter decline of 3.9 percent was the steepest drop recorded for any three-month period since the 4 percent fall in the third quarter of 1959.

Effect of GM Strike

The output drop during the closing 1970 quarter was attributed entirely to the General Motors strike and its ripple effects throughout the economy.

In another report, the department said that personal income advanced $7.9 billion in January to a $825.4 billion seasonally-adjusted annual rate.

The increase was well above the $4.9 billion rise in December and was more than double the average monthly gain for 1970, the department said.

Wage and salary disbursements climbed $6.8 billion to a $556.6 billion rate, following a $5.7 billion rise a month earlier.

N.Y. Prices Rack Up Gains; Second Weekly Record Set

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (NYT).—The New York Stock Exchange ended its busiest week in history today as most issues scored gains in active trading.

Volume today amounted to 16.47 million shares, the smallest daily turnover of the week. Yesterday, 19.26 million shares were traded. Analysts were impressed with the size of today's volume since investors are usually reluctant to make commitments prior to a three-day holiday.

Turnover for the week soared to a record 110.61 million shares, breaking the mark set last week of 105.71 million.

Prices opened higher today and then held most of their small gains throughout the session. Most advances were limited to fractions, with the exceptions being the glamours and special situation issues, which made larger advances.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 3.49 at 838.83, its high for the session.

Some of the glamour and special situation issues that made good gains included Walt Disney, up 6 5/8 to 172 7/8 and placing the stock within about 2 points of its 1970-71 high.

Also in this group, Blue Bell was up 2 to 71 3/4, Natomas jumped 1 7/8 to 64 1/8 and J.P. Stevens rose 3 5/8 to 36 3/8.

Jersey Standard rose 3/8 to 72 1/4. California Standard was up 1 1/8 at 54. Texaco gained 1/2 to 35 3/8. Amerada Hess added 1/2 to 52 1/4 and Occidental Petroleum was up 1/4 to 21 1/8 in active trading.

Indonesian oils were also firm, as Natomas gained 1 7/8 to 64 1/8, Reading and Bates added 5/8 to 29 5/8, Ashland gained 1 1/8 to 30 1/2, Cities Service was up 3/8 at 47 and Atlantic Richfield tacked on 2 to 70 7/8.

Aurora added 3/8 to 9 1/2, despite an estimated loss of $1.5 million for 1970 and an announcement that National Biscuit, unchanged at 49 5/8, reduced the terms of its merger offer.

Western Pacific Railroad reported a loss, but gained 1/4 to 18.

The drug group was mixed, with Eli Lilly up 2 7/8 to 115 3/8, Merck off 1 at 99 and American Home Products off 1/4 at 73 1/2.

FNMA tacked on 1 1/2 to 68 7/8 in active trading. The market has been anticipating lower interest rates, and Fanny May usually derives strength from such softness.

On the American Stock Exchange, stocks closed higher in active trading.

The Amex index gained 0.18 to 25.37, and advances led declines by 600 to 308. Volume was about 6.37 million shares.

Beverly Enterprises topped the active list, gaining 1 3/8 to 12 3/8.

Markets Close

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—All U.S. stock exchanges, banks and commodity exchanges will be closed Monday, the anniversary of George Washington's birth.

New Hearings Set for Casey

KEY BISCAYNE, Fla., Feb. 12 (Reuters).—The White House said today that President Nixon supported new congressional hearings for his nominee to the Securities and Exchange Commission, William Casey, following allegations that he had violated an SEC law in 1962 by helping to sell unregistered stock on the basis of false information.

White House spokesman Ron Ziegler was asked whether Mr. Casey's nomination would be held in abeyance pending the new hearings.

"We will wait to see what Mr. Casey states in the congressional hearing and let it evolve from there," he replied.

The President nominated Mr. Casey to be an SEC commissioner and announced that he intended to appoint Mr. Casey commission chairman.

The Banking Committee cleared the nomination Wednesday, but Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., yesterday asked panel chairman John Sparkman, D., Ala., to reopen the hearings.

Mr. Ziegler said that the White House was not aware of the 1962 matter when Mr. Nixon announced the appointment, despite an investigation into his background by the Justice Department, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and members of the White House staff.

Following disclosure of the matter, the White House staff talked to Mr. Casey, who told them he did not inform authorities of the 1962 incident because it had been settled out of court.

Bank Rate Cut At 11 of Fed's 12 Branches

Big New York Fed Is the Lone Hold-Out

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The dramatic decline in U.S. interest rates continued today as the Federal Reserve Board approved a cut in the discount rate to 4 3/4 from 5 percent at 11 of its 12 regional banks. New York, the biggest regional bank, did not immediately go along.

The reduction in the rate at which the central bank lends money to commercial banks is effective tomorrow. As commercial rates are scaled up from the bank rate, it is widely expected that other rates, particularly the prime rate, will also be cut from its present 6 percent level.

Less than a month ago, on Jan. 18, the Fed approved a quarter-point cut from 5 1/4 percent. Today's reduction puts the key rate at its lowest level since March, 1968, when it was 4 1/2 percent.

The cut—the fifth in the past three months and a bit lower than had been anticipated for over a week—was made after the close on the New York Stock Exchange. There was no immediate reaction from the commercial banks as they were closed today, Lincoln's birthday.

The Fed said the reduction "accords with the system's recent practice of making small changes in the discount rate from time to time to keep it in closer alignment with short-term market rates."

The overall easing in rates, which only last year were at record highs, reflects the Nixon administration's policy of making money more available in order to stimulate the nation's lagging economy.

The discount rate held at 8 1/2 percent from June, 1969 through last March, a reflection of the tight credit policy then in force aimed at cutting the rate of inflation.

Although prices continue to climb they are doing so less steeply than a year ago and the President, in his recent budget and economic message to Congress, set as his major goal renewed economic growth.

His gross national product target for this year of $1.065 billion represents a 9 percent gain over 1970—a target his aides say can be achieved with a sharp increase in the availability of money through the Fed's control of monetary policy.

World Inflation Rates Gained Speed in 1970

GENEVA, Feb. 12 (AP-DJ).—The rate of inflation last year rose in 64 countries with most registering an increase rate of more than 5 percent as measured by the cost of living, reports a 100-nation study by the International Labor Organization.

For the seventh consecutive year, Brazil, Chile, South Korea, South Vietnam and Uruguay led the trend, with price increases of more than 10 percent. The United States, Great Britain, Japan, France and Sweden were among the countries recording an increase of more than 5 percent.

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Mutual Funds

NEW YORK (AP) —Th following quotations, supplied by th National Association of Securities the prices at which could have been sold (bid) or bought (asked) Friday.

	Bid	Ask
Aberdn	2.14	2.35
Admiralty Funds:		
Grwth	6.65	7.29
Incom	4.15	4.55
Insur	9.07	9.87
Advisors	5.48	5.99
Aetna Fd	9.91	10.83
Affiliated	7.52	8.13
Afutre	8.53	9.33
All Am F	8.71	.89
Allstate	10.91	11.73
Alpha Fd	11.55	12.62
Amcap	6.22	6.80
Am Bus	3.37	3.65
Am Dvln	10.84	11.85
Am Eqty	5.20	5.68
Amer Express:		
Capit	8.68	9.49
Income	9.50	10.38
Invst	9.02	9.86
Speci	8.95	
Stock	9.20	10.05
Am Grth	6.64	7.26
Am Inv	5.73	5.73
Am Mut	9.28	10.14
AmN Gth	3.27	3.57
Anchor Group:		
Capit	8.33	9.13
Growth	11.23	12.31
Incm	8.29	9.08
Fd Inv	9.09	9.96
Vnt	41.25	45.21
Astron	4.70	5.14
Ax Houghton:		
Fund A	5.69	6.18
Fund B	7.98	8.67
Stock	6.15	6.72
Sci Cp	4.72	5.13
Babson	9.40	9.40
Bayrck	8.37	9.15
Beacon	13.91	13.91
Brg Knt	8.71	9.71
Bank Gth	6.53	7.14
Blair Fd	6.85	7.49
Bondstk	6.38	6.97
Boston St	8.23	8.99
Bost Fdn	11.59	12.67
Boston	8.34	9.11
Brwn. Fd		unavail
Bullock Calvin:		
Bullck	14.37	15.95
Candn	19.74	20.76
Divid	3.75	4.11
NatW S	10.71	11.73
NY Vnt	15.43	16.89
BusM Fd	7.06	7.74
CG Fd	9.46	10.23
Capelmr	8.63	9.30
Capit Inv	3.51	3.85
Capit Shr	6.43	7.05
Cent Shr	12.31	13.45
Channing Funds:		
Balan	11.69	12.78
Com St	1.75	1.91
Grwth	5.22	5.70
Incom	7.78	8.50
Speci	1.79	1.96
Chas Gr Ben:		
Capit	7.03	7.68
Fund	9.38	10.25
Frnt	82.82	46.50
Shrhd	11.50	12.57
Speci	9.30	10.20
Chemcl	17.60	19.23
Colonial:		
Equty	4.24	4.63
Fund	11.16	12.20
Grwth	6.32	6.91
Incom	9.93	10.87
Vnt	5.10	5.57
Col Grth	13.09	13.09
ComS Bd	5.07	5.51
Cwith AB	1.43	1.55
Cwith C	1.73	1.89
Comp As	9.70	10.63
Compt	6.87	7.53
Comp Bd	9.46	10.28
Comp Fd	10.00	10.87
Consltk	4.39	4.80
Concord	13.14	13.14
Consol In	11.50	12.60
Contl Mt	7.92	7.92
Cont Gth	9.98	10.08
Corp Ld	15.29	16.78
Cnty Cap	12.87	13.91
Crn WDiv	6.11	6.68
Crn WDal	7.08	7.74
dVgh M	49.58	49.58
Delaware Group:		
Dcat	12.08	13.20
Delwr	13.19	14.42
Dlta	7.32	8.00
Dodg Cox	15.32	15.32
Drxl	14.84	14.84
Dreyf Fd	12.10	13.26
Dryf Lv	13.74	15.06
Eaton&Howard:		
Balan	9.99	10.92
Grwth	12.44	13.60
Incom	6.24	6.82
Speci	9.05	9.89
Stock	13.69	14.96
Eberst	14.11	15.42
Egrt	12.89	14.01
Emrg Sc	6.18	6.75
Energy	13.07	13.07
Enterprse	6.36	6.97
Equity	9.33	10.20
Equi Gth	9.08	9.95
Equit Pro	4.10	4.49
Fairfld	10.61	11.60
Farm Bu	10.26	10.26
Fid Dest	7.36	
Fidelity Group:		
Capit	12.24	13.38
Essx	13.92	15.21
Eprst	13.46	14.71
Fidl	16.09	17.58
Purin	10.54	11.52
Selm	5.33	5.83
Trend	24.04	26.27
Financial Prog:		
Dynm	4.32	4.73
Indust	3.86	4.23
Incom	5.96	6.52
Vnt	4.43	4.85
FstF Ve	11.31	12.36
Fstin Dis	8.11	8.89
Fst InGth	8.97	9.83
Fst InSlk	9.65	10.58
Fst Multi	9.03	9.17
Fst Nat	7.63	8.34
Fst Stera	46.22	50.68
Fiet Cap	6.27	
Fiet Fnd	5.57	
Fia Gth	5.88	6.42
Fnd Gth	4.47	4.89
Founders Group:		
Grwth	15.15	16.56
Incom	13.43	14.68
Mutal	8.76	9.57
Speci	9.70	10.60
Foursq	10.55	11.53
Franklin Group:		
DNTC	8.77	9.61
Grwth	6.40	7.01
Util	6.56	7.19
Incom	2.15	2.36
Fd trMut	10.19	10.19
Fund Inc Grp:		
Cmrc	9.38	10.47
Impac	7.87	8.60
Ind Trd	12.92	14.12
Pilot		unavail
Fund Am	8.55	9.37
Gateway	9.10	9.84
Gen Sec	10.21	10.21
Gibraltr	7.49	7.57
Group Sec:		
Apex F	8.23	9.00
Bal Fd	8.80	9.72
Com St	13.06	14.28
GrthFd A	8.55	9.34
Grth Ind	20.28	20.28
Guardn	25.96	25.96
Hamilton:		
HFI	4.74	5.18
Gth	7.68	8.39
Harbor	8.39	9.17
H&C Fd	12.59	12.59
H&C Lev	10.25	10.25
Hedg Gor	7.95	7.95
Hedge	10.57	12.02
Heritge	2.52	2.75
H Mann	15.68	16.33
Hubsmn	3.51	3.84
ICM Fint	7.87	8.62
ISI Group:		
Grwth	4.04	4.42
Incom	4.42	4.83
Tr shrs	12.04	13.16
Tr unit	3.24	
Imp Cap	9.45	10.33
Imp Gth	7.14	7.80
Inc FdB	7.03	7.70
Indstry	5.20	5.70
INTGN	9.30	10.31
Inv CoA	13.35	14.59
Inv Guid	8.95	8.95
Invs Bos	12.51	3.67
Investors Group:		
IDS ndi	4.47	4.84
Mut	9.95	10.81
Prog	4.20	4.56
Stock	19.19	20.85
Select	9.26	9.96
Var Py	7.22	7.85
Inv Resh	4.84	5.29
Istel	20.93	21.58
Ivy	8.31	8.31
J Hncock	7.83	8.51
Johnstn	21.36	21.36
Keystone Funds:		
Apollo	9.81	10.76
Cus B1	19.31	20.15
Cus B2	20.80	21.82
Cus B4	8.60	9.38
Cus K1	7.93	8.66
Cus K2	5.11	5.58
Cus S1	18.50	20.18
Cus S2	10.52	11.49
Cus S3	7.89	8.61
Cus S4	4.69	5.13
Polar	2.70	4.05
Knickb	7.38	8.09
Knick Gr	9.48	10.38
Lenox Fd	6.42	7.01
Lex Grth	9.43	10.31
Lex Rsch	15.63	17.08
Liberty	6.21	6.79
Life Stk	5.61	6.13
Life Inv	7.88	8.61
Linc Nat	10.55	11.53
Ling	4.46	
Loomis Sayles:		
Canad	30.79	30.79
Capit	11.40	11.40
Mut	14.54	14.54
Luth Bro	12.36	13.51
Magna In	8.92	9.74
Manhtn	5.08	5.55
Mkt Grth	6.89	6.89
Massachusett Co:		
Freed	8.42	9.23
Indep	6.29	6.89
Mass	11.29	12.37
Mass Inc	18.36	14.79
Mass Gth	12.13	13.26
Mass Tr	14.38	15.60
Mates	4.51	4.51
Mathers	13.24	13.24
MidA Mu	5.50	6.01
Moody Cp	12.83	13.50
Moody's	13.20	14.43
MIF Fd	8.97	9.70
MIF Gth	5.57	6.02
MuUS Gv	10.99	11.16
Mu OmG	5.65	6.14
Mu Omin	10.67	11.60
Mut Shrs	16.41	16.41
Mut Trst		unavail
NEA Mut	10.51	10.72
Nat Ind	10.87	10.87
Nat Secur Ser:		
Balan	11.09	12.12
Bond	5.59	5.56
Divid	4.42	4.83
Grwth	9.46	10.34
Pf Stk	7.49	8.19
Incom	5.44	5.94
Stock	8.32	9.09
Nel Grth	9.34	10.15
Neuw Cet	5.90	6.45
Neuw Fd	10.61	10.61
Neuw Wld	13.17	14.39
Newton	15.13	16.53
Nich Strg	12.80	12.80
Noreast	15.59	15.59
Ocngph	7.32	7.32
Omega	6.38	6.50
100 Fund	14.29	15.6 6
101 Fund	9.49	10.36
One Wm S	15.10	15.10
O'Neil	12.37	12.37
Oppenh	8.19	8.95
Opp AiM	11.40	12.46
OTC Sec	10.25	11.14
Pace Fnd	7.72	8.44
Paul Rev	8.41	9.19
Penn Sq	8.38	8.29
Pg Mut	4.80	4.80
Phila	14.60	16.00
Pilgrim	9.84	10.75
Pine St	11.87	11.87
Pion Ent	7.43	8.12
Pion Fnd	12.48	13.64
Pion Inv	10.92	11.93
Pilgrim	12.92	14.12
Price Funds:		
Grwth	25.10	25.10
N Era	10.01	10.01
N Hor	26.24	26.24
Pro Fund	10.41	10.41
Pro Portf		unavail
Provdnt	4.96	5.42
Prud Sys	10.43	11.39
Putnam Funds:		
Equit	7.72	8.44
Georg	13.46	15.80
Grth	10.10	11.04
Incom	8.16	8.92
Invest	7.60	8.31
Vista	8.43	9.21
Voyag	6.92	7.56
Revere	10.66	11.65
Rivinvt	15.51	15.88
Schustr	15.86	17.36
Scudder Funds:		
Int Inv	14.19	4.44
Spcl	33.52	33.52
Bal	15.76	5.76
Com St	10.26	10.26
Security Funds:		
Equity	3.38	3.70
Invest	8.11	8.89
Ultra	7.02	7.69
Selec Am	9.70	0.49
Sel SpecS	16.18	17.69
Sentl Gth	8.59	9.29
Sham Fd	1.21	11.21
Shear Ap	29.51	32.25
Sh Dean	18.33	8.33
Side	9.71	10.64
Sigma Funds:		
Capit	9.47	10.35
Invest	1.26	12.31
Trust	9.13	9.98
Smith B	9.75	9.75
Sect Inv	9.34	10.10
Swinv Gt	6.85	7.41
Sover Inv	13.52	4.80
Spectra	7.03	4.70
StFrm Gt		unavail
State St	46.37	46.62
Steadman Funds:		
Am Ind	3.73	4.09
Asso F	1.34	1.47
Fiduc	7.07	7.75
Stein Roe Fds:		
Bal	19.90	19.90
Cap Op	9.03	13
Supervisd Inv:		
Grth	7.23	7.92
Sumit	10.30	11.1
Tech	7.56	8.24
Synr xgt	v10.50	
TMR Ap	12.62	13.79
Teachrs	10.28	10.71
Technol	3.94	4.33
Temp Gt	24.44	26.71
Towr MR	5.44	5.95
Tran Cap	7.56	8.22
Trav Eq	10.22	11.17
Tudor Fd	12.07	13.19
TwnC Gl	2.91	3.19
TwnC Inc	4.06	4.45
Unit Mut	10.29	11.25
Unitd	10.12	11.06
Union Svc Grp:		
Broad	14.01	15.31
Nat Inv	7.67	8.38
Un Cap	9.82	10.73
Whtsh	12.74	13.92
United Funds:		
Accm	7.36	8.07
Incom	13.72	15.04
Scien	7.70	8.44
Wang	9.43	10.33
UFd Can	7.47	7.98
Value Line Fd:		
Val Lin	6.84	7.50
Incom	5.25	5.75
Spl Sit	5.49	6.24
VnceS spl	8.49	9.28
Vandrbt	7.09	7.75
Vingd	4.69	5.13
Var indP	4.95	5.38
Viking	s 6.35	6.90
Wallst In		unavail
Wash Mu	13.03	14.24
Wellingtn Group:		
Expir	20.90	22.23
Invst	15.61	17.06
Morg	10.62	11.61
Tech	8.17	
Trust	11.45	12.51
Weltal	12.56	13.73
Wllm	11.84	12.94
Windr	9.99	10.92
Wst Ind	6.42	7.02
Wincp Fd	5.45	5.95
Winfild	4.35	4.75
Wisc Fd	6.63	7.24
Worth	2.86	2.86
Zeigler	10.30	11.26

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Feb. 12, 1971

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied to the IHT: d daily, w—weekly, r—regularly, t—irregularly.

(d) A.F.C.A ... $12.34
(w) A.G.P Fund ... $12.16
(d) AGEI-Fund ... $4.70
(d) A.I.I. Growth Fund ... SF26.42
(w) Alexander Fund ... $8.33
(w) All-Seas Fund S.A. ... $10.09
(d) Am Express Int'l Fd. ... $8.38
(t) Amitalia Fund ... $9.15
(w) Ampro Fund ... $11.17
(w) Apollo Fund ... $27.30
(w) Apollo Fund S.A. ... $11.44
(w) Aries Fund N.V ... $37.42
(t) Atlantic Exempt Fd. ... 16/0d
(w) Atl. Flexible Trust ... $10.83
(w) Austral Trust S.A ... $8.55
(w) Brownivest ... $22.39
(w) Butress Int'l Dell. Fd. ... $0.71
(t) Canetis Fund N.V ... $10.00
(d) Can Gas & Energy Fd ... Can.$13.76
(d) Can Secur Growth Fd ... Can.$4.55

CAPITAL GROWTH:
— (d) Cap Growth Fd ... $4.77
— (d) Cap Gr.E'l Est. Fd ... $11.38
— (d) Sec Baham Inv.Tr ... Bah.$7.87
(w) Capital International ... $10.91
(w) Capital Italia S.A ... $9.54
(d) Carbloc N.V "C" Sh ... $93.15
(d) Caribbean warrant "B" ... $70/72
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.A Certs ... $9.49
(w) Convert.Fd Int.B Certs ... $10.50
(d) Convert Bond Fd N.V. ... $8.71

CREDIT SUISSE:
— (d) CS Fonds-Bonds ... SF102.50
— (d) CS Fonds-Int'l ... SF103.25

CREDIT SUISSE:
SWISS BANK CORP.:
— (d) Europa-Valor ... SF157.50
— (d) Intervalor ... SF102.25
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser. ... SF237.75
(t) Crosby Fund S.A. ... $7.85
(w) D.G.C ... $49.58
(d) Delta Inv. Fund ... $8.97
(d) Delta Multifund ... $10.03
(d) Diamond Grth ... $2.87
(w) Dreyfus Interct. Inv.Fd ... $12.30
(d) Dreyfus Offshore Trust ... $10.27
(w) E.M.I.T.T S.A ... $9.73
(w) Euro-America Fund ... $7.00
(d) Eurunion ... $35.60
(d) Exec Fund Canada ... $8.30
(d) Exec Growth Fund ... $8.84
(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund ... $12.16
(t) Fidelity Pacific Fund ... $7.79
(d) Fiducem ... BF1.333
(d) Finance Union ... $10.23

FINANCIERS INT'L:
— (w) Am Pac Ext Fd. ... $10.00
— (w) I.F.M.A ... $10.00
(d) Fine Art Fund Inc ... $5.17
(w) First Amer Investment ... $11.31
(w) First/Fund ... $11.13

FIRST INVESTORS:
— (w) American Trust ... $8.50
— (w) Int'l Min &Petr.Fd. ... $10.28
— (t) Asatl.Ld & Prop.Fd ... Bah$9.57
(d) First Nt'l City Fd ... $32.58
(w) First Security Cap Fd ... $89.55
(w) Fleming Fund S.A ... $64.50
(w) Fleming Japan Fund ... $10.83
(w) Fleschner Becker Fd. ... $30.83
(w) Fonseier Issue Pr ... SF2.418*
(t) Foreign Exchange Fd. ... $10.05
(w) Forex Growth Fd S.A ... $974.24
(w) Forex Income Fd S.A ... $961.68
(d) Fo:mula Selection Fd. ... SF128.24
(w) Fortune Fund ... $3.42
(d) Frontier Growth Fund ... $7.89
(w) Frontier Trust ... $10.30

FUND OF AUSTRALIA GROUP:
— (w) Fd of Austral.($US) ... $2.30
— (w) Fd Austral Sterling ... Aus.$4.77
— (w) Real Estate Fund. ... Aus $6.87
(d) Geneva F & T NAV ... $5.43
(d) Geneva F&TDist.Reinv. ... $5.99

GRAMCO FUNDS:
— (d) USIF Real Estate ... $7.65**
— (d) US/Italia (50-50) ... $5.18**
(d) Growth Equity Fund ... Can.$6.01
(w) GuardianGrwthFd.Int'l ... $5.55
(w) Hambro Overseas Fd. ... $7.96
(w) Hansemann Holdgs.NV ... $9.570
(w) Hedged Investors ... $11.702
(t) H.O.I.T Hobet ... $24.04

ICO GROUP FUNDS:
— (d) Int Common Inv ... $4.82**
— (d) West Aust'lian Min ... $15.67**
— (d) International Bank ... $10.12
(d) ICOFUND ... $9.44

ICT FUNDS:
— (d) The Dollar Fund ... $10.65
— (d) Realstock ... $10.49
— (d) Fund of New York ... $8.85
— (d) Fund of Nations ... $9.65
(w) INGROW ... $23.00

INVESTMENT PARTNERS:
— (d) Am Dynamics F. ... $10.50
— (d) Neckermann Fund ... DM28.29
— (d) Nippon Dynamic.Fd ... $7.44

I.O.S FUNDS:
— (d) Commonwealth Int'l ... Can.$12.18
— (d) Commonw.Leverage ... Can.$3.14
— (d) IOS International ... Can.$5.19
— (d) Fundilalia ... $10.86
— (d) Fund of Funds ... $8.12*
(d) POF Sterling ... £1.12.2
— (d) I.I.T ... $6.86
(w) Investors Funds ... DM18.28
— (d) IOS Growth Fund ... $8.04*
— (d) IOS Regent Fund ... $8.56
(d) IOS Venture ... Can.$3.84
— (d) IOS Venture (Int'l) ... $8.07
(d) Australian POF ... Aus.$2.57
(d) Interfin ... $108.53
(d) Interfund S.A ... $10.17
(d) Interitalia ... Lire7.728
(w) Intermarket Fund I ... $113.75
(w) Int'l Income Fund ... $939.38
(w) Int'l E'l Estate Inv.Fd ... $53.28
(t) Internat'l Shipping Fd ... DM1.121.68
(l) Int Whiskey Fund ... $2.70
(d) Investpoo: Can Realty ... Can $10.91
(d) Italamerica S.A Fd ... $1.82
(w) Japan Growth Fund ... $9.48
(d) Japan Pacific Fund ... $28.86
(d) Japan Selection Fund ... LF1,849
(d) KB Income Fund ... $5.29
(d) Keyes E'l Estate Fund ... $8.25
(w) Keyfund ... $10.73
(w) KleinwortBensonIntFd ... $9.48
(w) Kleinwort Bens.Jap.Fd. ... $53.30
(w) Lake Shore Fund ... $16.78
(l) Leverage Cap. Holdings ... $20.36
(w) Luxfund ... 13/3d
(d) M & G Island Fund ... $83.51
(d) Mercury AssociatesS.A ... $39.92
(w) Mutual Fds of Am. Ltd. ... $19.09
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund ... $7.34
(d) Neuwirth Inv Fund ... $19.00
(w) New World E'l Estate ... $10.36
(l) N.A.M.F ... $82.82
(t) Nippon Fund ... $13.53
(w) Nor Amer. Inv Fund ... $8.02*
(w) Nor Amer Bank Fund ... $32.43*
(t) Olympic Cap.Fd.Inc ... $3.09
(w) Pacific Inv Fund ... $5.00
(w) Pacific Seaboard Fd ... $19.68

PAN AMER MUTUAL FUNDS:
— (d) Pan Am Growth Fd. ... $5.93
— (d) Pan Am.Income Fd. ... $3.90
— (d) Pan Am Spec Fd. ... $8.39
— (d) Real Estate Equities ... $11.43
(l) Par Fund ... $10.85**
(w) Performance Group Fd. ... $1.13
(w) Prime Americas Fund ... $10.00
(w) Pyramid (CMC) ... $17.88
(d) Rebco I ... $26.30
(d) Rebco II ... $26.56
(d) Rente Fund ... LF1,368
(w) Resort Fund ... $11.03
(w) Roosevelt Fund ... $10.80

SAFE GROUP:
— (d) Safe Fund ... $12.86
— (d) Safe Trust Fund ... $23.06
— (d) Global Fund ... $6.70
— (d) Cosmopolitan Fund ... $7.85
(d) Security Growth Fund ... $11.97
(d) Selective Am. E'ly Fd ... $10.65
(d) Selective Capital Fund ... $7.85
(w) SEPRO ... $8.58

SHARE MANAGEMENT:
— (d) Share Int'l Fd ... $9.77
— (d) Share Realty NV ... $10.69
— (w) Shareholders Excal. ... $9.56
— (d) Enterprise Fund ... $6.34
— (d) Harbor Fund ... $6.36

S.M.C. FUNDS:
— (w) Boston Int. Secur. ... $8.93
— (w) Chase Selection Fd. ... $10.08
— (d) Crossbow Fund ... SF7.34
— (d) Int'l Technology Fd ... $12.82
— (d) Invest Selection Fd ... $3.51
(d) Sogenal Capital Fund ... LF9715
(d) So. African Int'l Fund ... Bah.$.6208
(w) Stanhope Transat Fd. ... $13.58
(w) Stand & Poor Int. Fd ... $321.85
(d) S.&P Dollar Fund ... £0.40
(w) S.&P HempsteadCo.Ltd ... £4.55
(d) S.&P Jardine Jap Fd. ... $8.38
(l) S.&P Monjk Co Ltd. ... £3.70
(w) S.&P Sterling Fund ... £3.75
(w) Star Fund ... $11.13
(r) Suez Amer. Disk Capital ... $18.35
(w) Target Offshore ... 14/8d
(d) Terrafund Limited ... $5.14
(d) T'ze Commodity Fund ... $6.69
(d) The U.S Fund N.V. ... $6.70
(w) Tokyo Cap.HoldingsNV ... $15.42
(t) Tokyo Valor ... $9.43
(w) Transpacific Fund ... $8.84
(t) Tyndall Bermuda Fund ... 20/7d
(d) Tyndall Inter Fund ... 18/8d
(d) Tyndall Overseas Fd. ... $1.10

UNION BANK SWITZ:
— (d) Amca U.S. sh. ... SF72.50
— (d) Bond Invest. ... SF105.00
(d) Eurit Eq sh Bid SF102.50
— (d) Fonsa. Sw sh Bid SF107.50
— (d) Globinvest Bid SF94.00
— (d) Pacific-Invest Bid SF91.00
— (d) Safit S AT. sh Bid SF238.00
— (d) Sima Sw.R Est Bid SF150.50

UNION-INVESTMENT. Frankfurt:
— (d) Atlantifonds ... DM30.42
— (d) Europafonds ... DM45.84
— (d) Unifonds ... DM24.86
— (d) Unirente ... DM44.81
(t) U.N.I.T ... $110.14
(r) United Cap. Inv. Fd. ... $4.39

USI GROUP:
— (w) United Growth Fd. ... $1.38
— (w) Un. Inc. & Gr Fd. ... $10.46
— (w) USI Venture Fund. ... $6.56
— (w) Euro-Am. R'lEst.Fd. ... $10.00
— (w) Fund of Nations ... $11.71
— (w) The Lion Plan ... $1.22
(w) U.S Income Properties ... $10.33
(w) U.S Land Fund ... $5.38
(d) U.S Trust Inv Fund. ... $12.07
(d) Universal Fund ... SF125.40
(w) Univers Bk Stock Fd. ... $17.00
(d) Univ Bond Select ... SF108.25
(d) Victory Fund S.A ... $10.53
(w) Western Growth Fd. ... $7.97
(w) West Hedge Fd Cl A. ... $4.405
(d) World Equity Gth Fd ... $706.50
(w) World Insur Stock Fd. ... $14.85
(w) World N'l Est.Stock Fd. ... $14.81
(w) Worldwide Securities ... $39.70
(w) Worldwide Special ... $3.968
(w) Zodiac Common Fund ... $9.09
(w) Zodiac Fund ... $7.94

DM — Deutsche Marks; * — Ex-dividend; † — New; NA — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer price; s — Asked.
**For the time being no new sales or redemptions of present holdings will be accepted for these funds.

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on Feb. 12, 1971

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
INDUSTRIALS				
11090 Abitibi	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	+ ¼
32 Acklands	6⅝	6	6	— ⅝
1430 Abitz GT	47¾	47½	47½	— ⅝
400 Albta NG	24½	24¼	24½	
1450 Argus pf C	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
4965 Atl Sug	7¾	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
18267 Bk Nova S	23¼	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
8831 Bell Tel	47⅝	47	47⅛	+ ¼
930 BC Forest	23½	23½	23½	+ ¼
3800 Block Bros	4.40	4.25	4.40	+.15
6400 Burns	11	10¾	10⅞	+ ⅛
1410 Calg Pow	26	26	26	
75 Can Malt	22	21⅞	21⅞	
825 Can Pack	20	19⅞	20	
1235 Can Perm Mtg	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
600 Can C Wrt	.85	.83	.84	—.05
1890 Can Hydro	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	
7807 Can Im Bk	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	
4844 Can Ind Gas	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	+ ¼
25 Can Wstg	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
3200 Capital Div	1.35	1.30	1.30	—.05
2000 Chemcell	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
3400 Con Build	1.75	1.70	.70	—.05
12055 Consum Gas	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅛
3450 Crush Int	16	15¾	16	+ ¼
1825 Cygnus A	5⅞	5½	5¾	
775 Cygnus B	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
4262 Dom Fdrs	24½	24¼	24¼	
4570 Dom Stores	11⅛	10¾	11⅛	+ ⅛
190 duPont Can	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
200 Emco	16	15¾	15⅞	— ⅛
22620 Falcon	138¾	136	137	
1720 Fam Play	10½	10⅛	10¼	
920 Fd Grain	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
650 Fraser	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅝
395 Gn Dist Can	12½	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
275 Gt L Pap	21	21	21	— ¼
2295 Gt W L/F	39½	39¼	39½	+ ¼
510 Greyhd Can	1.64	1.41	1.41	
1245 Guar Trust	9¾	9½V	9½	— ¼
7076 Gulf Can	21	20⅞	20⅞	
1513 Hawk Sid	2.55	2.50	2.50	—.05
966 Huron & Erie	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅛
5470 IAC Ltd	17	16¾	17	+ ½
520 Indusmin	13⅝	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
50 Inglis	10½	10½	10½	
395 Int'l Gas	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
5005 Int P Lin	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
13736 Jockey Cl	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
925 Kaiser Rsour	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
1527 Labatt J	22	21¾	22	+ ⅛
750 Lk Ont Cm	2.90	2.80	2.80	—.05
105 L Secord	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
2450 Loblaw A	4.90	4.85	4.90	
5800 Loblaw B	4.85	4.80	4.85	—.05
600 Lob	3.95	3.90	3.90	+.05
3460 MacM Bl	27¼	27	27⅛	— ⅛
350 Maple Mill	16	16	16	— ¼
475 Metro Strs	34	33⅞	34	—1½
2609 Moore	35¼	34⅝	34⅞	
4495 Noranda	31½	31	31⅛	+ ⅛
7198 Nor Ont Gl	15⅞	15¼	15⅝	
6200 OSF Ind	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
12135 Oshawa A	10¼	10	10	
25 Pembina	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
2525 Petrofina	20	19⅞	20	
1000 Rothmans	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
1400 Scotts Rest	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
4600 Shell Can A	34⅞	34¼	34½	— ⅛
2817 Simpsn Ltd	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	
690 SimpSrs A	24¼	23½	24¼	+ ¼
420 Slater Sh	12⅝	12½	12¼	+ ⅛
6846 Steel Can	26⅞	26⅝	26¾	+ ¼
500 Teledyn Can	6½	6⅝	6½	+ ⅛
1715 Texaco Can	31	30⅝	30⅝	
300 Thom Newspap	23	23	23	
1810 Thor DmBk	19⅝	19½	19½	+ ⅛
875 Trad Group	10¼	10	10⅛	+ ¼
2834 Trans Can	32¼	32¼	32¼	— ⅛
8425 Trans Mt	21⅝	21	21⅛	+ ¼
245 Un CarbCan	15¾	15½	15¾	
9940 Un Gas Can	15⅝	15⅛	15½	— ¼
100 Versatile	3.85	3.85	3.85	+.05
200 Weld

هكذا من الأصل

American Stock Exchange Trading

1970-71 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
6½	2	AberdnMt .40	69	13	14⅛	12⅝	13¾	+1⅛
3⅜	1	Abrdn P 12f	26	5⅞	5⅞	5½	5½	-⅜
2	1	Acme Hamil	8	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	
2½	1	Acme Prec	12	2½	3⅜	2½	3⅛	-⅛
2	1	Action Ind	67	20	20	19⅞	19⅞	
3	1	Adams Russ	6	7⅜	7½	7⅜	7⅜	+⅛
5	1	Admiral Intl	25	12	12	11⅝	11⅞	-⅛
7½	5	A&E Plast P	59	10⅝	10⅝	10⅛	10¼	-⅜
3⅝	1	Aerodex Inc	9	6⅛	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	-⅜
4½	1	Aero Flo .30	23	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
9⅝	1	Aerojet .50g	44	25⅜	25⅞	24⅝	25⅞	-⅛
6½	1	Aeronca .20e	179	12⅝	13⅛	12½	13⅛	+½
4⅜	1	Aerosol .10f	9	7⅜	7½	7¼	7¼	-⅛
4½	1	Aerovox Cp	54	8⅝	8½	8¼	8½	
8½	1	Affil Hosp .20	24	12¼	12⅜	12	12⅜	
3½	1	AIC Photo	31	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
2½	1	Aiken Ind	18	5⅞	6⅛	5⅞	6¼	+⅜
1	1	AIM Cos	960	2⅜	2¾	2⅜	2¾	+½
4¾	1	Airborne Frt	19	18¾	18¾	18	18¾	
1⅛	1	AirInt Intl	118	1⅜	1¾	1⅜	1¾	+⅛
4⅝	1	Airpax Elec	22	8⅝	9	8½	9	-⅛
5	1	Airwick B .25	46	14	14⅜	14	14⅜	+½
6½	1	Alex Ma .15g	6	26¼	26¾	26¼	26¾	+⅝
0	1	AlnWood 1.60	19	30½	30½	30⅛	30⅛	-¼
4½	1	Alaska Airl	1167	6¾	7½	6¾	7⅛	+⅜
5	1	Alba Wal .24	146	9⅝	10⅜	9⅛	10⅜	+1⅛
3	1	Aldon Ind	9	6¾	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	+⅛
4	1	Alison M .51g	35	19	19¼	19	19¼	+¼
3⅛	1	All Amer Ind	5	7⅜	7⅜	7¼	7¼	-⅛
8¾	1	Alleghy Airl	167	15⅞	16⅛	15⅝	15⅞	+⅛
5⅝	1	AlleghAirl wt	79	10	10⅜	10	10⅜	+⅜
3½	1	AlleghyCp wt	46	11⅛	11⅜	11⅛	11¼	+⅛
9	1	Allen El .32f	57	18⅛	18⅜	17⅝	17⅞	
7¾	1	AllianTR .52e	34	33⅞	35⅝	33⅞	35⅛	+2
2½	1	Allied Art	19	4⅜	4⅜	4¼	4¼	+⅛
7⅝	1	Allied Contr	5	10¼	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	
7⅜	1	Allison Stl .40	5	9	9	9	9	-⅛
2⅝	1	Alpha Ind	16	5⅜	6⅛	5¾	6⅛	+⅜
3½	1	Altamil Cp	11	6	6	5¾	5¾	-⅛
0	1	Alter Fds .30	26	14⅜	14¼	14	14	
6½	1	AlumSpec 4.4	73	13¼	14	13¼	13⅞	+⅜
3	1	Amco Ind	121	18⅞	19	18⅞	19	+⅜
4	1	Ameco Inc	10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9¾	+⅛
1	1	Am Agronom	149	18⅝	19¾	18⅝	19¾	+1
1⅛	1	A AutVnd .20	14	9½	9½	9⅜	9⅜	+⅛
	1	Am Bilrt .60	17	12½	12¾	12½	12½	+⅜
4⅝	1	A BkStra .21f	115	6¼	6¾	6⅛	6¾	+⅜
4	1	AmBldgM .30	22	45¼	45¼	45	45¼	-½
5	1	A CentM .51g	80	22½	22¾	22⅛	22½	
3	1	Am FInA 1.10	106	23	23	22½	22½	-⅜
6⅛	1	AmFin pf1.50	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	+¼
2¾	1	A Fitch .62g	2	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	-⅛
3½	1	Am Fitch wt	27	6¾	6⅞	6⅜	6⅜	
3⅛	1	A Israeli .12g	72	4⅜	5	4⅜	4⅞	+⅜
6½	1	A MalzeA .33	41	13⅛	13⅛	12¾	13	-⅛
6½	1	A MalzeB .33	27	13	13⅛	12¾	12¾	-⅛
7⅜	1	Am Mfg .80g	7	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	
2½	1	AmNatInns	105	23	24⅞	23	23⅞	+1¼
9	1	AmPetr 1.05e	38	27⅞	28¼	27⅝	28¼	+⅛
2⅜	1	Am Precisn	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	
6⅜	1	A RlvTr .30g	5	9½	9⅝	9½	9½	
5	1	AmSat Equip	830	13	13⅜	12⅝	13⅜	+⅜
4½	1	AmTech I 1f	68	7⅞	8	7⅜	8	
7⅜	1	Ames DS .10r	7	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+⅛
0⅜	1	Amrep Corp	194	39	39⅜	37⅞	38⅛	-⅛
3	1	AndreaRa .20	10	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	-⅛
1⅛	1	vIAndy Gar	5	4⅛	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
14⅜	1	Angelica .18	22	28½	28½	28⅛	28⅛	+⅛
1	1	Anglo Lautro	76	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+⅛
7⅝	1	Ansul Co	4	11	11	10⅞	10⅞	-⅛
3	1	Anthony Ind	90	8¾	9¼	8⅝	9¼	+⅜
1⅝	1	AO Indust	8	6 3	3	2⅝	2⅞	-⅛
2⅝	1	Apollo Indust	17	4⅜	4¾	4⅜	4¾	
3⅜	1	Applied Data	391	8	11¾	7⅝	10¾	+2⅜
4⅛	1	Applied Dev	54	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6½	
12⅛	1	Aquitain Ltd	264	24⅞	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛	+⅜
10⅜	1	Arctic Ent	63	27¼	27⅜	21½	21½	-1
1⅜	1	Argus Inc	11	3	3	2⅞	2⅞	-⅛
11	1	ArizCeloLd C	33	15⅜	16¼	15⅜	16¼	+1¼
10¼	1	Ark Best .30	15	22⅜	23¼	22⅜	22½	
2	1	ArkLGas 1.20	68	28⅜	29	28⅜	28⅞	+⅛
6	1	Arrow Elect	12	12⅜	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	
11¼	1	Arundel	121	22⅞	23	22⅞	23	+1⅛
4½	1	Arwood Cp	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+⅛
5⅝	1	Asamera Oil	310	17⅛	17½	17⅛	17⅜	
5	1	Ashl Oil Can	37	11⅛	11⅜	11⅛	11½	-½
6	1	ASPRO .25	18	10	10½	9⅞	10¼	+⅛
18¼	1	AsedBab n.60	76	23	23½	22⅞	23¼	+⅜
3⅜	1	AssdFdst .20	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	
23	1	AssdMag .60g	19	29⅞	29⅞	29½	29½	-⅛
21½	1	AsdProd .40	1	38	38	38	38	
2½	1	Astrex Inc	9	4	4¼	3⅞	4⅛	+⅛
7⅛	1	Atco Chem	16	3⅛	3¾	3	3	-¼
8⅜	1	Atlco M 1.18e	40	17⅞	18	17⅞	18	
1⅞	1	Atlco Mlg wt	87	6⅜	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	
14⅞	1	ATLCo 1.20a	5	31	31½	31	31½	+⅜
12⅜	1	Atlc Min .31g	57	14¼	14½	14	14½	+¼
1⅛	1	Atlas Cp wt	38	1⅞	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞	
15⅛	1	Augat .10g	20	29¼	29¼	28⅛	28⅛	-⅞
7½	1	Austral Oil	82	17⅛	18	17⅛	17⅞	+¼
4⅜	1	Auto Bldg	20	11⅞	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	-¼
5¼	1	Automat Rad	43	11⅜	11⅞	11⅜	11½	+⅛
7⅛	1	AutomSvc .20	7	8⅞	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+½
25⅛	1	Auto Sw .15g	23	36½	36⅜	36¼	36½	
3⅜	1	AVC Corp	7	6⅜	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	
5½	1	AVEMC .05e	13	8⅜	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	
3⅜	1	Avis Ind 10g	25	7⅜	8¼	7⅜	8	-⅛
25½	1	Avondl 1.20b	3	41⅜	41⅜	41⅛	41⅛	

B

1970-71 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
17¼	1	BaldCoo .40b	2	23	23	23	23	
19½	1	Bald DH 1.20	1	35	35	35	35	
4⅝	1	Bald Soc .16g	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
3	1	Ball Co	16	7½	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜+	⅛
5⅛	1	Banff Oil	23	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜+	⅛
1¼	1	Bang Pun wt	102	3⅜	3¾	3⅜	3½-	⅛
	1	Banister Cntl	116	12⅞	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞+	⅛
13½	1	BankUtl .39g	7	34⅜	35¼	34⅜	35	+⅜
3½	1	Banner Indus	287	6	6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
3⅜	1	Barb Lynn	13	7½	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜-	¼
5½	1	Barnes Eng	16	13	13	12⅝	13	-⅛
3½	1	Barnwel Ind	57	10⅜	10⅜	9⅞	10	-⅜
6⅛	1	BarryRG .70t	5	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	-⅛
6	1	Barry Wr .30	86	12	12⅜	11⅞	12⅜	
3⅜	1	Bartell Med	60	6⅜	6⅜	6½	6⅜	
4⅝	1	Bath Sp .33	10	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞+	⅛
5½	1	BabartonBr .45f	7	11⅜	11⅜	10⅞	10⅞-	½
4½	1	Bartons Cndy	63	8⅜	8⅞	8¼	8¼-	⅛
2⅜	1	Baruch Fostr	41	3⅜	4	3⅜	4	+⅛
8	1	BarwickET	4	10	10½	10	10½+	⅛
16¼	1	Beco Ind 1	2	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	
3⅜	1	Behring Corp	373	17⅜	19⅜	17⅜	19	+1¼
3½	1	Bell Electrn	42	5⅛	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜+	¼
5¼	1	Belscot Ref	7	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜+	⅛
5⅜	1	Benrus Corp	92	13	14⅛	13	14⅛+	1½
8½	1	BergBrun .24	54	15¼	15⅜	15¼	15½+	¼
6	1	Berg B pf1.15	6	25½	25⅜	25½	25⅜+	⅜
4¼	1	Bertea Corp	17	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛	7¼-	⅛
6⅛	1	Berven Carpt	49	23¼	23⅜	23	23⅜+	½
4⅛	1	Beth Cp .78f	12	8⅜	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	
6½	1	Beverly Ent	1328	11¼	12½	11¼	12⅜+	1⅜
6	1	BigBearA 1	5	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜+	⅛
3¼	1	BinneyS .80	5	25⅜	25⅞	25½	25½+	⅛
2	1	Bloomf Bldg	45	4⅜	4⅜	4	4⅜+	⅛
3	1	Bluebird Inc	265	7	7⅜	7	7⅜+	⅜
1⅛	1	Bluebird wt	77	3½	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜+	⅛
1⅜	1	Bohack Corp	102	17⅜	17½	17	17	-½
5⅛	1	Bolt Beranek	5	7⅜	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜+	⅜
3⅞	1	Botany Ind	59	7⅜	7⅜	7	7⅜-	⅛
3	1	Bowmar Ins	82	4⅜	5⅜	4⅜	5⅜+	⅜
7¼	1	Bowne Co .16	10	16½	17	16½	17	+⅜
5⅞	1	Bow Vall .10	18	19½	20	19½	19⅞+	⅜
9	1	Bradf Sp .60a	79	17	17⅞	16⅜	17⅛+	⅜
4½	1	BradfCom Sy	102	30	30½	30	30¼+	¼
5⅜	1	Branch In .50	5	12	12¼	12	12	-⅛
5	1	BrantAir wt	56	11⅛	12⅜	11⅛	12½+	⅞
3¼	1	BrnfAirA .21f	22	11⅛	12⅜	11⅛	12⅜+	⅜
1⅜	1	BrasCanLt 1b	75	17⅛	17⅜	17⅛	17¼	
1¼	1	Braun En .32	16	15⅜	15⅜	15¼	15⅜+	½
5⅜	1	Breeze	16	12	12	11¼	12	+⅛
9⅜	1	BrATb r .105	6	11-16	6	11-16	6	11-16
1	1	BroDart Ind	18	7⅛	7¼	6⅞	6⅞-	¼
7⅞	1	Brody Seatg	3	4⅜	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	
2½	1	BrksPer .20	5	10¼	10¼	10⅛	10¼+	⅛
1¼	1	Brown Co wt	20	4⅛	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	
1⅛	1	BrwnF A .40b	4	26¼	26½	26¼	26½+	¼
1	1	BwnF B .40b	11	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜-	⅛
4⅞	1	BrownF pf.40	9	6	6	6	6	+⅛
7½	1	Bruce Robert	16	11⅞	12¼	11⅞	12	-⅛
1⅝	1	BTB Corp	85	3	3⅜	2⅞	3	
7⅝	1	BTU Eng .28	10	14⅞	14⅞	14½	14⅝-	⅜
2	1	Buehler Cp	12	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜+	⅛
5⅛	1	Bunkr Ind .15r	17	12⅛	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	
1⅜	1	Bundy Corp f	3	21	21	20⅜	20⅜	
5⅜	1	Burgess Ind	32	10	10¼	9⅞	9⅞-	⅛
7¼	1	Burns WJ .60	15	33⅜	33¾	33¼	33¼+	⅛
2⅞	1	Burr JP .05g	10	4	4	3⅞	4	-⅛
6¼	1	Buffer Avial	113	5⅞	6⅜	5⅞	6⅜+	⅜
1¼	1	Buttes Gs Oil	93	13¼	13½	13⅛	13⅜	

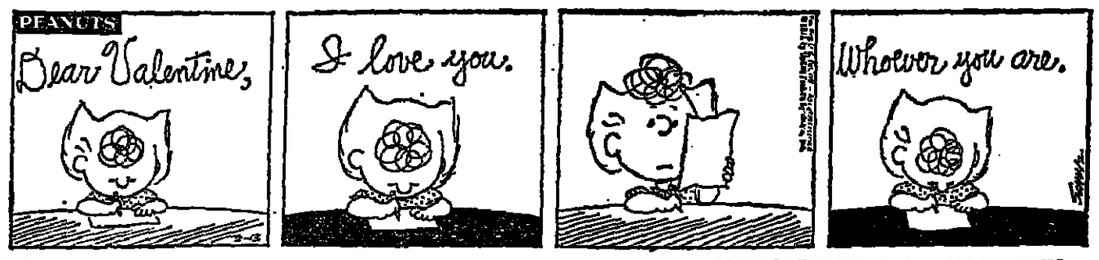
C

1970-71 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
7⅝	1	Cablecom Gn	33	13½	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
1⅜	1	Caidor .60f	91	22⅞	23¼	22⅞	23¼+	⅜
1¼	1	Calcomp	435	26¼	27⅜	26¼	26⅞+	⅜
3¼	1	CalHiCare	20	23⅜	23⅞	23¼	23½-	⅜
2	1	CalPrtCem 1	95	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜+	⅛
5¼	1	Camcoinc .15	132	20	20⅜	20	20⅛	
-16	1	CampbChib	68	7½ 7	11-16	7	5-16	7
5⅝	1	CampbMk .30	33	12	12⅜	11⅞	12⅜+	⅜
2½	1	CdnExp G&O	259	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜+	⅜
3	1	Cdn Homestd						
			193	8 11-16	8	15-16	8	11-16
3	1	CdnHydro .20	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛-	⅛
3½	1	Cdnint P 1.80	5	24⅞	25	24¾	25	
7	1	Cdn Javelin	133	12	12⅛	11½	11⅞	
2	1	Cdn Marconi	179	.4½	.4½	.4½	.4½+	⅜
1	1	Cdn SuperOil	7	39⅜	39⅜	39½	39½-	½
3⅛	1	Canaveri .16f	68	6⅞	6½	6⅛	6½	
3¼	1	Canoga Ind	19	4⅜	4⅜	4¼	4⅜-	⅛
1	1	Cap Ind .16g	56	17⅜	18⅜	17⅜	18⅜+	1⅛
3⅜	1	Career Acad	291	6¼	6⅞	6¼	6⅜+	½
3⅜	1	Caressa Inc	114	17⅞	19⅜	17⅞	19¼+	1⅜
3	1	Carnat 1.60a	2	115½	115¼	115½	115¼+	⅜
		CaroPL pf 5	210	73	73	73	73	-1
7¾	1	Carousel Fsh	111	9	9⅛	8¾	9⅛+	⅛
4¾	1	CastleA .80	3	17	17	16¼	16¼-	¼
2⅜	1	Castleton Ind	53	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4½	
4⅜	1	Cavitron Cp	84	14⅛	14⅛	12⅞	13¼-	1⅛
5	1	CelluCraft	6	10⅛	10⅛	10	10	-⅛
3	1	Cen Secur 1g	65	16⅛	16¼	16	16¼-	⅛
5	1	CentyEl .60b	12	26¾	26¾	26¼	26¼-	¼
1½	1	Century Geo	22	2⅞	3	2⅞	3	+⅛
5½	1	Centryind .24	24	11⅛	11⅛	10⅜	10⅞-	⅛
3⅜	1	Certified Cp	22	5⅜	5⅜	5⅛	5¼-	⅛
4¾	1	Certron Cp	93	8⅛	8½	7¼	7¼-	¼
5¼	1	ChadwM .05g	10	9½	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝+	⅛
		ChampHo .16	108	31	31⅜	30⅞	30⅞-	¼
2½	1	Charan Ind	7	4½	4½	4⅜	4½	
7⅞	1	Cherry Burr	17	30⅜	31⅛	30⅜	31⅜+	⅜
5⅛	1	Christian Cos	31	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝-	⅜
7⅛	1	Cinerama	135	4⅜	4¾	4½	4¾	
3¼	1	Circle K .40b	41	39⅞	39⅞	39¼	39⅜-	⅛
5⅜	1	CitSv AR wt	187	9½	10⅜	9½	10⅜+	1
3⅜	1	Citizens F .32	37	15⅞	16	15½	16	
7½	1	CityGsFla .50	11	11	11⅛	11	11⅛+	⅛
2⅜	1	ClarkChl .02e	11	5⅛	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜+	⅜
7½	1	Clarkson Ind	33	17¼	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	
2½	1	Clarostat	5	5⅛	5½	5¼	5⅜	
3⅜	1	Clary Corp	17	6¼	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛-	⅛
¼	1	Clopay .49f	7	8	8¼	8	8¼+	⅜
½	1	CMI Corp	59	12⅛	13¼	12½	13⅛+	⅞
8¼	1	CMI Inv Cp	31	30⅜	30⅞	30¼	30¼+	⅛
2½	1	Coburn Corp	83	5⅜	5⅜	5⅛	5¼	
3¼	1	Coff Mat .15g	13	17	17¼	16⅜	17⅛+	⅛
1	1	Cohen Hatfd	7	7	7	7	7	+⅛
4⅜	1	Cohu Elec .10	37	7½	8¼	7⅜	8	+⅛
3⅜	1	Cole Natl .44	20	16⅛	16¼	16	16¼+	¼
1	1	Colecoin .08b	7	25½	26⅛	25½	26	+½
1⅜	1	Coleman .40	118	30	30⅛	29¼	29¼-	1
5⅛	1	Colon Snd .20	261	17¼	17⅜	17	17⅜+	⅜
3⅞	1	Colwell .30e	14	28¼	29	28	28⅞+	⅜
5	1	Combustn Eq	164	17⅜	18½	17⅛	18⅛+	½
8⅜	1	Comine 1.40	9	24½	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜+	¼
4⅛	1	Coml All .10g	51	9	9⅛	9	9⅛+	⅛
1	1	Coml Met .60	58	17⅜	18½	17⅜	18⅜+	½
5¼	1	Commodor	166	10⅜	11½	10⅜	11⅜+	⅜
7	1	Com PS 1.50b	14	28	28⅛	28	28⅛+	⅛
16⅞	7¼	Compoind .36	3	13¾	14	13¾	14	
15⅛	6	Comprch Des	26	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼+	½
7⅜	2⅜	CompuDyne	49	3⅜	3¾	3½	3⅜	
12⅛	3½	Comput Eq	133	5⅜	6⅛	5¾	6⅛+	⅜
11⅛	3¼	Comput Instr	2	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
12⅜	3⅞	Comput Invst	18	9⅜	9⅜	9½	9⅜+	⅛
5⅞	2⅛	Comp M .20e	9	4⅛	4⅛	3⅞	4	
28⅜	11½	Computels	60	18⅜	18⅞	18⅜	18¾+	¼
75¾	16¼	Comp Softw	54	34½	34⅞	34	34½-	⅛
14½	5½	Conchemco	11	11⅞	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜-	⅛
14	3⅞	Concord Fab	138	10	11⅞	10	11⅞+	2⅛
24⅞	6¼	Condec Corp	18	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
8¾	4¼	Connily Con	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜-	⅛
14⅛	5⅛	Conntrex .30b	15	8¼	8½	8⅛	8½+	⅜
14⅞	3½	Conroy Inc	7	6¼	6¼	6	6	-⅛
3 5-16	1	Con Cdn Fer						
			42	1 13-16	1	15-16	1	13-16
11⅜	5	ConDenS .05g	16	16¼	16⅞	16⅛	16⅜+	¼
9½	4	Con Nat Sh A	1	6½	6½	6½	6½	
22⅜	4⅜	Con Oil Gas	727	11⅞	12⅜	11⅞	12⅜+	⅜
19⅛	6	Con Refrig	27	10	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛+	⅛
15⅞	7½	ConstDes .40	5	13¾	14	13¾	13¾-	⅛
10⅛	4⅛	Cont Mater	285	3⅞	4	3¾	3¾-	⅛
9½	5	Cont Tel wt	55	9⅛	9⅛	9	9⅛+	⅛
14⅝	5⅜	Cook Elec .30	3	10⅛	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜+	⅛
11⅜	4⅛	Cook Ind	42	10⅞	11½	10⅞	11½	+½
12	5½	Cooper Jarrt	2	9¼	9⅜	9¼	9⅜+	1⅛
11½	3½	Cosmodyne	33	8⅜	8½	8¼	8½+	⅛
21⅞	17⅛	Coutins .30e	64	20⅜	21½	20⅜	21	+⅜
15½	4⅜	Craig Corp	105	7	7⅛	6⅞	7	
14½	7½	CramerE .37f	39	14¼	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛-	¼
14½	9¼	Creative Mgt	28	14	14⅜	14	14⅜+	⅜
25⅜	23⅜	CreolePf 2.60e	63	29⅞	30⅜	29⅞	30¼+	½
9¾	3¼	Crest Foam	23	8⅜	8⅜	8	8¼-	⅜
7⅜	2	Crestmont	24	5⅛	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛-	⅛
48⅜	20	Crompt 1.40	21	44½	45¼	44½	45	+⅛
44⅛	17	CwnCPt 1.22f	91	42¼	42⅞	42	42	
12	4⅛	Crystal Oil	43	10⅜	11¼	10⅜	10⅜+	¼
21¼	8	Cubic Corp	48	17¼	17⅜	17	17	-¼
8¾	3⅜	Curtis Math	13	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
32¼	15	CutlerA .44	55	22½	24	22½	24	+2
29	13	CutlerB .44	2	29	29¼	29	29¼+	⅜

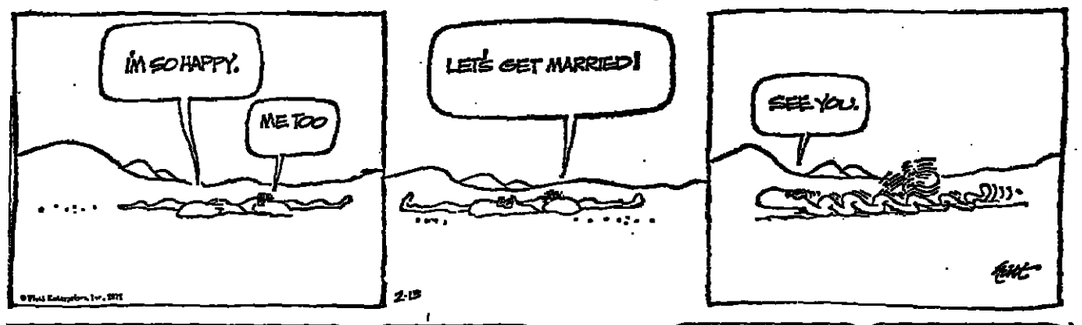
D

1970-71 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
11⅜	5½	Daitch .25g	88	10⅜	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜+	⅛
70⅜	22	Damon Corp	50	45½	45¾	45¼	45¾+	⅜
13⅜	5½	DamonC .40	28	13⅛	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	
20⅞	9	Daniel I .24e	1	20	0	20	20	+⅛
5⅞	2¼	Daryl Ind	7	4	4	4	4	
15	3⅜	Data Control	32	6⅛	6⅛	6	6⅛	
35¾	15	Data Documt	34	24⅞	26½	24⅞

PEANUTS



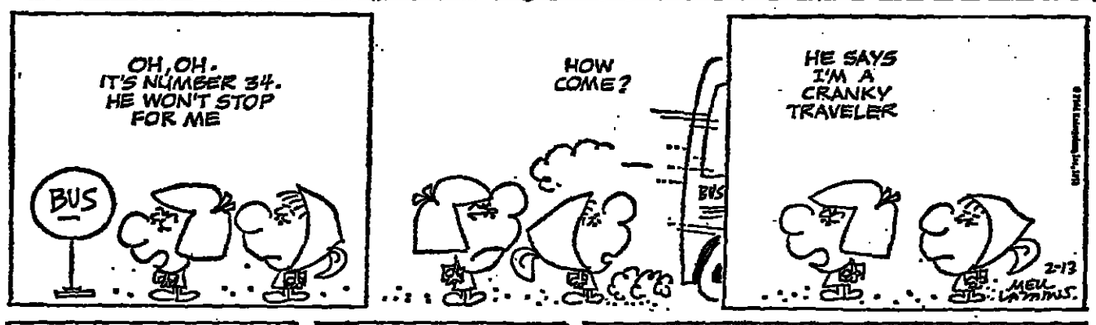
B.C.



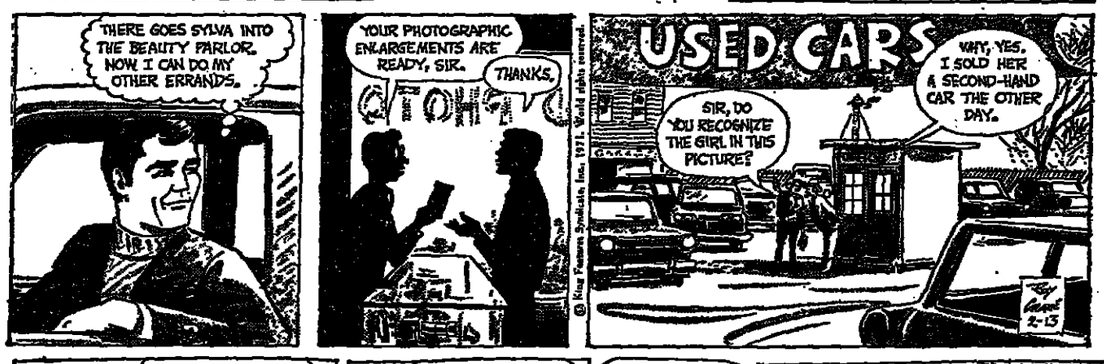
L'IL ABNER

BEETLE BAILEY

MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN M.D.

POGO

RIP KIRBY

BLONDIE

DENNIS THE MENACE

"THIS MUSTARD TASTES FUNNY. I THINK I'LL PUT SOME *KETCHUP* ON IT."

JUMBLE® — *that scrambled word game*

BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ALUVE

RIFAY

BRUCHE

UPCATE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: THE "○○○○○○"

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: POUCH GRIPE JUSTLY KERNEL

Answer: *What they were doing at the hosiery warehouse*—"STOCKING" UP

BOOKS

THE POTENTATES

Business and Businessmen in American History

By Ben B. Seligman. Dial. Illustrated. 402 pps. $10.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

THIS late Ben B. Seligman has done very well with what may strike some people as a dreary project—a narrative history of American business from Colonial times to the present. I will happily devote the majority of this review to itemizing the assets of "The Potentates," which is the third volume in Dial Press's projected 30-volume series on Two Centuries in American Life. Mr. Seligman has avoided obvious extremes by writing neither an ever-upward-and-onward celebration of good old American resourcefulness that made our country great, nor a ragging denunciation of greed and venality. Instead, he has told the story with a dispassionate bemusement that shouldn't seriously offend anyone to the left of H. L. Hunt or to the right of Eugene D. Genovese. Mr. Seligman holds to the theory that businessmen are in it for the dollar, and that the pursuit of the dollar has rarely been *pro bono publico*. How many people are going to object to that in this day and age, especially when it comes from a former trade-union economist and contributor to such publications as Partisan Review and the New York Review of Books?

One of the consequences of Mr. Seligman's attitude is that a number of large and small myths get peppered in these pages. For instance, Andrew Jackson did not represent a truly popular movement, Mr. Seligman says; he was simply seeking leverage for small businessmen against more powerful established interests. And the Civil War was not fought to free the slaves, but over economic issues of which slavery was a part. And Henry Ford was no American hero, but an ignorant bigot with mechanical genius. And, more trivially, men like Ford, Robert Fulton, Eli Whitney, and Alexander Graham Bell were not the inventors that legend has cracked them up to be, but shrewd developers of other men's ideas. All of which makes for lively reading, whether one agrees or not.

Lively, too, is the way Mr. Seligman has arranged his story. History is "a seamless web," he concedes in his preface (even if business history is a seamy web, he must have been tempted to add). So his narrative is continuous, beginning with the joint-stock companies that settled the colonies as an afterthought to "robbing the treasure fleets of Spain," and ending with the "contractors" of the '70s who tend not to worry about the *common* man even as an afterthought to controlling the military-industrial complex.

Yet, certain features of the story stand out in given periods, Mr. Seligman goes on to say. So he divides his continuous narrative into four sections, each of which features a major type: "The Individualists," like the Founding Fathers, who "appear to have been a compound of group interest plus nationalistic impulses, mixing personal concerns and 'statecraft' in uncertain proportions"; "The Master," like John Jacob Astor, Andrew Carnegie, and J. P. Morgan, who built their empires by manipulating securities; "The Makers," like Thomas A. Edison and Henry Ford, who tinkered; and "The Procurators," who have recently engineered our present corporate state.

The main benefit of Mr. Seligman's arrangement is narrative variety. When the reader begins to weary of watered stock and floating loans, personalities like J. P. Morgan or Daniel Drew stride onto the scene. And when the reader tires of their monomania, he is diverted by the technical ingenuity of Edison's inventions or the appalling economics of trading stamps. From Thomas Hancock, a wealthy Boston merchant and John's uncle, to the invention of smokeless gunpowder; from Sam Goldfish (later Goldwyn) back to Alexander Hamilton's national bank.

And given Mr. Seligman's caustic voice and jaundiced eye, the whole account has the air of grim comedy; reading it is rather like watching a sped-up film of locusts devouring the Garden of Eden.

All of which is not to say that "The Potentates" is an entirely successful book. There are built-in limitations, I think, to the approach to history that selects a single thread and doggedly traces its course through the tapestry. The author must cover too much ground to have room to explain fundamentals of his subject; yet knowledgeable people will find the treatment elementary. The reader never quite forgets how far he still must go in a narrative without overall drama or thesis. And the prose, however skillful, must always bear the burden of repetition—and then such-and-such happened, and then such-and-such...

Still, given these handicaps, Mr. Seligman has done admirably, and "The Potentates" is a provocative and entertaining book.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a New York Times book reviewer.

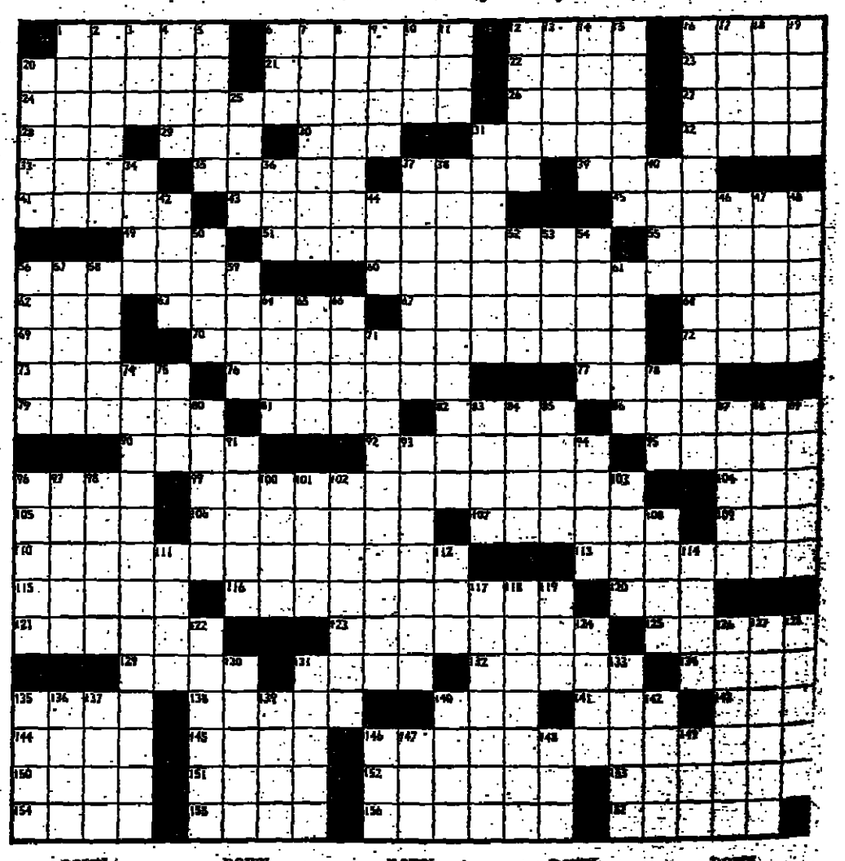
On the Arts Agenda

Musical programs during February at the Espace Pierre Cardin, the renovated Théâtre des Ambassadeurs, have thus far included concerts by the Groupe de Recherches Musicales of the French Radio and Television and the Orchestre Philharmonique. A program of first performances by the Ars Nova Ensemble under Marius Constant is planned for Feb. 13. Elizabeth Chojnacka will appear in a program of classical and modern harpsichord works on Feb. 15.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WENG

CENTRAL ACTIVITY—By Gladys V. Miller



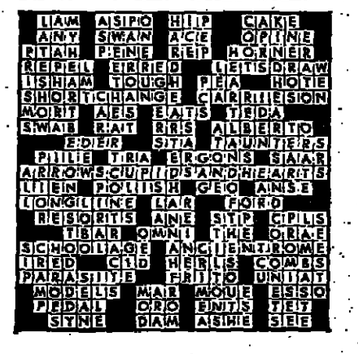
ACROSS

1 Anna or Maria
6 Finally
12 Island near Corsica
16 Knob
20 Binges
21 Certain clock
22 Cadence
23 Israeli name
24 French singer and Chinese V.I.P.
26 Bradley
27 Dog's name
28 Metric measure
29 Slovenly woman
30 Cabin stockpiece
31 Moon goddess
32 French seasons
33 Ancient Briton
35 Louisiana feature
37 British gas
39 Naval officer: Abbr.
41 Steel city
43 Wartime concern
45 Explosive device
49 Lincoln Center tenant
51 Forms a mosaic
55 McPherson of evangelism
58 Bulwark
60 Leander's milieu and high priest
62 Expend
63 Peep shows
67 Liner of tragedy
68 Arrow poison
69 Clear of
70 Muse and wall writing
72 Remedied: Abbr.
73 U.S. President
76 Capital of Homer
77 Teasdale
79 Hayward or Stanford
81 Improvise in jazz
82 Track concern
86 Ambrosia's companion
90 Blue-green hue
92 Chorus
95 —— a tune
96 Shangri-La V.I.P.
99 Arty district and setream
104 Tropical tree
105 Upper: Ger.
106 Emote
107 Swarmed
109 Adjective suffix
110 Winter Olympics site and movie star
113 Commissions
115 Stock-market listings
116 Of a 19th-cent. essayist
120 Make edging
121 Detective
122 Expressed again
125 Drives and pots
128 Highway
131 Immovable
132 Soviet chain
134 Masculine
135 Site
138 Money boxes
140 Hindu title
141 English town
143 Words in ode titles
144 Congalaies
145 Malay boat
146 Thieves' nemesis and French cake
150 Foolhardy
151 Stravinsky
152 Abuse
153 Winter hazards
154 Away from weather
155 Hawaiian goose
156 Like a lawn
157 Observes

DOWN

1 Extra tires
2 Soviet cooperatives
3 Educ. group
4 Carnegie or Cal.
5 Mohammed's associates
6 Needle: Prefix
7 Certain Ranger
8 Scorecard data
9 Tree of India
10 Expense
11 Numerical prefix
12 Conceal, old style
13 Bean
14 Famous Mont
15 "The Lady Is ——"
16 Egyptian queen and S.A. lake
17 News item
18 Florida county
19 Son of Seth
20 —— capsule
25 Irish script
31 Adenauer
34 Weather-cart Abbr.
36 Nickname of ex-Giant QB
37 Add chips to the pot
38 Scolding
40 Marlin
42 Imminent
44 Soviet city
46 Kind of acid
47 What asterisks do
48 Fastpass
50 Mine car
52 Cardinals or Orioles
53 Early menial
54 Prelongs, with "on"
56 Bucolic
57 Stage remark
58 Hero's reward
59 Migrate
61 Blue area on map
64 Greek art. of W.W. II
65 Homeric
66 Living-room piece
71 Does a math job, in Britain
74 U.S. general and tennis star
75 Ship's plank
78 Cook's guide: Abbr.
80 Apply lightly
83 Mild oath
84 "I —— you!"
85 Beret
87 Metrolinerr, for one
88 Hungarian hero
89 Old Scottish coins
91 Flaring stars
93 Goes to a restaurant
94 Alaskan port
96 Near and neighbors
97 Scoffing
98 Unfit
100 Fillet's place
101 Leading man, in Italy
102 French political writer
103 "Bird lives never ——"
108 Haul
111 Math radio waves
112 Insect study: Abbr.
114 Particle
117 Family of plants and
118 Football plays
119 Dependent spinoff
122 Old Sandinist weapon
124 English river
126 Shaped with a mortise
127 Blocks
129 Infantry
130 Funeral song
133 Signal light
135 Shrdlu
136 To Michael abr
138 Shinny
139 Order
140 Dialog bird
142 Movie daily
143 Kind of tea
144 U.S. country
146 Irish girl
148 Sunken ship
149 Pseudo rail

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



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Miss Mir Wins Quebec Race

Miss Proell of Austria Leads World Cup on Giant Slalom 4th

T STE-ANNE, Quebec, Feb. T). Isabelle Mir of France the first giant slalom vic- her seven years of com- for the French ski team urth-place finish by Anne-Marie Proell of Austria gave her the World Cup lead at 134, one point ahead of Michèle Jacot of France, who finished tenth today.

Bernhard Russi of Switzerland took the first heat of the men's giant slalom in 2:11.32 as Switzerland captured three of the top five positions. Werner Bleiner of Austria was second in 2:11.52, followed by Edmund Bruggmann of Switzerland in 2:11.62. Austria's Karl Schranz fell and was disqualified. The second heat will be held tomorrow.

Miss Mir, a 21-year-old from Saint-Lary in the French Pyrenees, completed the women's event, which has only one heat, in 1 minute 44.17 seconds as France took the top three spots.

Jacqueline Rouvier and Françoise Macchi of France were second and third respectively with times of 1:44.43 and 1:45.03.

Miss Proell completed the 53-gate course in 1:45.06.

Miss Mir Has 103

Miss Mir has 103 World Cup points for third place and Françoise Macchi is fourth at 102.

"I had to go as fast as possible at the top of the course, which was quite difficult, and not lose any time at the end of it, which was flat," Miss Mir said of her victory.

The most difficult part of the hill was an area called the "Wall of Thorns," which is very steep and was icy and rough, unlike the rest of the course.

Four of the 34 did not finish. They were Judy Crawford of Canada, who fell at the Wall of Thorns, Florence Steurer of France, Dianne Pratte of Canada and Patty Boydstun of the United States.

As the event began there were three inches of unpacked fresh snow and it was still snowing. The women's course, laid out by Giovanni Gerometta, head of the ski school at Mont Ste-Anne, covered a distance of 5,400 feet with a vertical drop of 1,400 feet.

Russi, like Miss Mir, had not scored a giant slalom victory this season and is now half-way home. He is tied for seventh place in the World Cup standings with 56 points. Henri Duvillard of France was fourth today at 2:11.66 followed by Switzerland's Adolf Roesti. Duvillard is third in World Cup points with 103. Gustavo Thoeni of Italy, seventh today, leads in cup competition with 110 points.

The 83-gate men's course was 6,800 feet long with a vertical drop of 1,840 feet.

WOMEN'S GIANT SLALOM

1. Isabelle Mir, France 1:44.17
2. Jacqueline Rouvier, France .. 1:44.43
3. Françoise Macchi, France 1:45.03
4. Anne-Marie Proell, Aus. 1:45.06
5. Conchita Puig, Spain 1:45.28
6. Marilyn Cochran, U.S. 1:45.76
7. Karen Budge, U.S. 1:45.92
8. Wiltrud Drexel, Aus. 1:46.09
9. Gertrude Gabl, Aus. 1:46.14
10. Michèle Jacot, France 1:46.27

WOMEN'S WORLD CUP

	Pts.
1. Anne-Marie Proell, Aus.	134
2. Michèle Jacot, France	125
3. Isabelle Mir, France	103
4. Françoise Macchi, France	102
5. Wiltrud Drexel, Aus.	93
6. Britt Lafforgue, France	80
7. Betsy Clifford, Canada	64
8. Florence Steurer, France	61
9. Gertrud Gabl, Aus.	59
10. Jacqueline Rouvier, France	58
11. Barbara Cochran, U.S.	46

MEN'S GIANT SLALOM AFTER FIRST HEAT

1. Bernhard Russi, Switz. 2:11.32
2. Werner Bleiner, Aus. 2:11.52
3. Edmund Bruggmann, Switz.... 2:11.62
4. Henri Duvillard, France 2:11.66
5. Adolf Roesti, Switz. 2:11.70
6. Roger Rossat-Mignot, France 2:11.93
7. Gustavo Thoeni, Italy 2:12.02
8. Walter Tresch, Switz. 2:12.11
9. Andrzej Bachleda, Poland . 2:12.19
10. Bernard Orcel, France 2:12.41

ance's Mauduit, Norwegian ike Sapporo Gold Medals

ORO, Japan, Feb. 12 (Reu- A desperation second run on ep slopes of Mount Teine rench skier Georges Mau- ictory in the pre-Olympic Games men's giant slalom day.

fast and tricky course took f top European alpine skiers, ther dropped out or were ified.

e only other event decided Audun Nerland, 25, of Nor- ided Russian domination of oss-country ski events by the gruelling 50-kilometer

luit, a store manager from , who finished 13th in the ll race earlier this week, was nd place after the first run slalom course, behind Hel- Schmalzl of Italy.

luit speed through the 52 m the steeper second course a full second ahead of lzl, to wipe out the Italian's ead. His combined time was nutes 55.7 seconds; Schmalzl 56.4.

ello Varallo, of Italy, win- f the downhill race, was foreign skiers who found rse too demanding. He drop- t after a disappointing first s did Sven Mikaelson of . West Germany's Franz gave up on the first run missing a gate. And three —René Berthod of Switzer- Erik Haker of Norway and an Nereuther of West Ger- —were disqualified for the reason.

rican skiers had a rough s Paul Crews, who finished here in the downhill, fell and Kashiwa lost a contact lens, nished the race.

ee years ago, Mauduit was as one of France's top skiers. n 1968 and 1969 he suffered actures. He has had 14 skiing es.

ie Famose was favored to it gold medal number four rance and collect her third first-place prize by taking the women's slalom tomorrow.

Miss Famose, 27, and the only double gold medalist in individual events thus far, won the downhill on the opening day last Sunday and the giant slalom yesterday.

Nerland, from Molde, Norway, interrupted a Russian winning streak that netted the Soviets four straight victories thus far in the week-long rehearsal for the 1972 Olympic Games.

He came from behind in the last ten kilometers to win with a time of two hours 44 minutes 35.86 seconds for Norway's first gold of the meet. Fedor Simochev of Russia, winner of the 15-kilometer race, was second in 2:45:01.87 and East Germany's Gerhard Grimmer followed in 2:45:15.50.

West Germany's world champion Elisabeth Demleitner was favored to win the gold medal in the women's singles luge event tomorrow as she led a field of 14 competitors last night after three runs with a total of two minutes 23.89 seconds.

Angela Knosel of East Germany was second with 2:25.42 and Poland's Wieslawa Martyka third with 2:25.70.

Wolfgang Scheidel of East Germany was a strong contender for the gold in the men's singles luge. He led with 2:54.20 after the three runs last night.

In second place was Horst Hornlein, also of East Germany, with 2:54.61 and West Germany's Leonhard Nagenkrauft was third in 2:54.66.

Josef Fendt of West Germany, the 1970 world champion, was in tenth place with 2:56.85 and Italy's Karl Brunner, this year's world champion, in 11th with 2:56.86.

MEN'S GIANT SLALOM

1. Georges Mauduit, France..... 2:55.70
2. Helmuth Schmalz, Italy 2:56.14
3. Anders Hansson, Sweden 2:57.18
4. Henri Brechu, France 2:57.18
5. Ch. Neureuther, W. Germany 2:57.67
7. Reinhard Tritsnher, Austria. 2:58.06
8. Guiseppe Compagnoni, Italy 2:59.12
9. Josef Pechtl, Austria 3:00.14
10. H. Kashiwa, Old Forge, N.Y. 3:01.03

ulmer Cards 2d-Round 71, ares 4-Way Hope Golf Lead

M SPRINGS, Calif., Feb. 12 -Arnold Palmer managed one-under-par 71 but mov- a share of first place yes- in the second round of the Bob Hope Desert Classic urnament.

41-year-old Palmer had a 36- tal of 138, six under par. s tied with Bert Yancey, urphy and George Hixon. hy shot a 68, Yancey 69 xon, a touring pro for only ears who has never finish- er than 20th, carded a 70. hree played at Bermuda Palmer, who hasn't won an al title in more than a ought tricky winds at Ta- rated the toughest of the urses in the Desert Clas-

Marty Fleckman, the first-round leader, had his difficulties. He knocked two shots out of bounds, carded a double bogey and a triple bogey and struggled home with a 77, which was 11 strokes higher than his opening effort. He placed well back at 143.

Palmer matched a birdie with a bogey going out. Then he got birdies on the 10th and 12th holes to gain sole control of the lead at that point. He took a bogey on the 14th, a long par-three hole, which dropped him back into the tie for first place.

Murphy didn't have a bogey on his card and collected his birdies in pairs. Starting on the tenth tee, he rolled in puts of 15 and ten feet on the 14th and 15th, got a two-putt birdie on the par-five 18th and scored from five feet on the first.

Hixon was two over at one stage, but reeled off a string of four straight birdies, starting on the 12th hole.

SECOND-ROUND LEADERS

Arnold Palmer	67-71—138
Bert Yancey	69-69—138
George Hixon	68-70—138
Bob Murphy	70-68—138
Bob Rosburg	69-70—139
Bobby Greenwood	70-69—139
Roberto Bernardini	67-72—139
Dick Rhyan	71-68—139
Billy Casper	71-68—139
Ray Floyd	68-71—139
Randy Wolff	71-69—140
Orville Moody	70-70—140
Larry Mowry	72-68—140
Jim Wiechers	70-70—140
Charles Coody	70-71—141
Joe Carr	67-74—141
Steve Eichstaedt	74-67—141
Larry Hinson	71-70—141

De Vicenzo Shares Lead

BOGOTA, Colombia, Feb. 12 (AP).—Argentina's Roberto de Vicenzo and Colombia's Regello Gonzales shared the lead with a four-under-par 68 after the first round of the $15,000 Lagartos Club International Open golf tournament yesterday.

American Bert Greene, Martin Roesnik of the Netherlands and Colombian Miguel Sala were second, two strokes behind.

glish Fullback s Irish Wary in ations Rugby

IN, Feb. 12 (AP).—Ire- Five Nations Rugby Union 'll be watching out for Bob England's fullback and specialist, when the two meet here tomorrow.

has been brought back English team as a replace- or Peter Rossborough fol- a 22-6 defeat by Wales eeks ago.

helped England to victory eland last year with two goals. The previous year won, but Hiller kicked four goals.

nd also changed captains, pencer taking over from ucknall, Nigel Horton has ought in to try to improve ish pack. Ireland has one nd England has none, to or last with Scotland, in ding.

Loses Decision

SANE, Feb 12 (Reuters).— tose, former world bantam- champion, was decisively ed here tonight in a 15- ustralian lightweight title ainst titlist Jeff White.

NBA Results

Thursday's Games

go 119 (Lanis 31, Murphy 26), isco 111 (Thurmond 38; Mul- First victory over Warriors m for Rockets, who have now straight.

e 122 (Alcindor 31, Dandridge Angeles 88 (Chamberlain 25, 16).

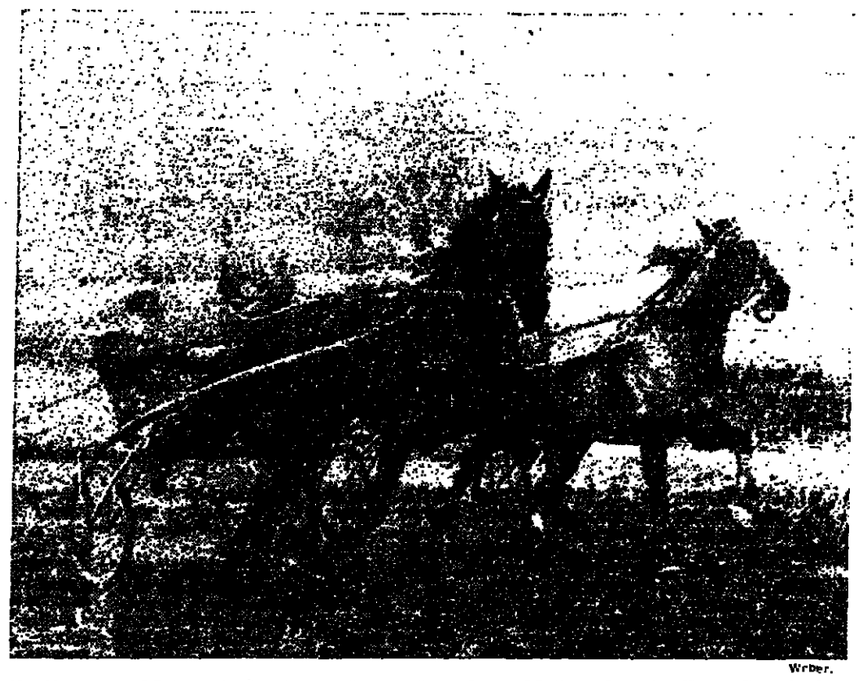
119 (Snyder 31, Haywood 28), 101 (Van Arsdale 22, Lacey

ABA Results

Thursday's Games

125 (C. Scott 27, Barrett 21), 8 (Jones 29, Harge 24). Squires t straight points in final 59

gh 114 (Brisher 29, Swift 23), 110 (Depre 24, Melchionni 23).



Weber.

Trotter Tony M (outside), with trainer-driver Leopold Verroken in the sulky, trains for final race before retirement, Sunday's Prix de Paris at Vincennes race course.

Trotter to Be Stud After Prix de Paris

Tony M Groomed for New Role

By Michael Brandt

PARIS, Feb. 12.—Tony M, a trotter known for his second and third-place finishes, will cease being a bridesmaid after this Sunday and will finally become a groom. Tony M is being retired to stud.

In Sunday's 3,150-meter (almost 2 miles) Prix de Paris at Vincennes race course, Tony M again figures to be second best, this time behind favored Toscan, who also bows out Sunday. However, the stablemate of the great 7-year-old mare Une de Mai has already serviced some females whereas Tony has not yet had his first taste of marital bliss.

Tony H has made a career out of chasing the greats, including Henri Levesque's champion mare Roquépine in the late 1960s, and more recently, Une de Mai, Tidalium Pelo and Toscan. Tony took second behind Roquépine in the 1968 Prix d'Amérique and was second behind Toscan in last year's edition.

Two weeks ago, Tony took fourth behind Tidalium in this year's Prix d'Amérique. But when Tidalium couldn't come close in last week's Prix de France because of a 25-meter handicap, and Une de Mai was hampered by an injured leg, Tony still found a way to become a bridesmaid, placing second behind the star of the future, the 6-year-old mare Vanina B.

The bay brown colt "didn't show his potential as 2-year-old," Léopold Verroken, his trainer-driver, said yesterday at his farm just outside Paris in Chennevières-sur-Marne, where he trains more than 80 horses. "But he developed when he was 3," said Verroken.

Now Tony is 8 and has earned 2,019,666 francs ($370,000) in his career. Toscan, also 8, has won 2,408,000 francs ($440,000). In 79 races, Tony has placed second 17 times. Toscan, in 59 races, was second just eight times.

Sunday's distance suits Toscan in the 300,000 franc ($54,545) third jewel of the French triple crown of trotting, and it is thought that he is the only horse in the field of 14 that can make Tony M assume the bridesmaid role again. They finished one-two, Toscan first, of course, in this race two years ago. Une de Mai and Vanina B won't compete, the former not being fit and the latter not willing to spot the field 25 meters, the price of her victory last week.

Tidalium will go, but from 3,200 meters, a handicap of 50, the penalty for winning the Prix d'Amérique. Of the others, American-bred Italian-owned Eileen Eden, fifth and fourth respectively in the first two legs, might surprise.

Tony M hasn't always been deferential. He has scored 19 victories, including the Prix de l'Atlantique, in which he beat Une de Mai and the Championnat Européen in June 1968, a victory over Roquépine. Two of his triumphs came in foreign races and he set his career kilometer reduction mark over a mile at Stockholm in 1:15 6/10, coming second. "His best races," said Verroken of the son of Horus L., "are the ones he was beaten in."

Toscan has won 25 times in 59 starts. The son of Kerjacques had a mysterious leg ailment when he was 3 "which prevented him from winning more" after his recovery according to trainer Jean-René Gougeon. But he is considered good enough to make Tony come out second best again—in stud fee. The charge for Toscan's services is 10,000 francs, and the fee for Tony is 6,000 francs.

"He is consistent—always honest, always game," Verroken said about the best horse he's ever had, the one he doesn't think he can replace. "I hope he can go out with a victory."

Then Verroken got into the sulky behind Tony at the training track for one of the last times. A groom released the elastic starting tape, and Tony took off in the company of a trotter on the gallop, beating a swift tattoo in the hazy morning, preparing for his last bow.

Villanova 5 Tops Notre Dame As Ford Outmaneuvers Carr

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (AP).—The Notre Dame Carr continues to run like a berserk time bomb.

But Villanova, it seems, has a better idea with a Ford.

Irrepressible Austin Carr drove home 37 points in his usual high-octane performance, although the Fighting Irish lost.

Chris Ford clicked with 11 assists, most of them to hot-handed Howard Porter, as 18th-ranked Villanova cruised by No. 9 Notre Dame, 99-81, in college basketball last night.

Ford, also scoring 14 points, manipulated the Villanova players like marionettes. Porter, 6-foot-8, slammed in 35 points and collected 15 rebounds as the Wildcats scored their 18th victory in 23 contests.

Villanova, strengthening its bid for an at-large National Collegiate Athletic Association post-season tournament invitation, had the contest sewn up early as Porter scored 20 points and Hank Siemiontkowski 17 of his 29 in the first half. The Wildcats led 54-33 at halftime.

The Fighting Irish, only team to knock off No. 1 UCLA this year, fell behind by as many as 24 points and their record dropped to 12-6.

Sixth-ranked Jacksonville smashed William and Mary, 100-69; No. 20 Fordham streaked to its 17th victory in 18 games by beating Rhode Island, 109-87; St. John's of New York tipped Niagara, 82-71; Drake ambushed Bradley, 113-78; Dayton stopped Cincinnati, 70-69; Louisville beat Wichita State, 94-85; Georgetown beat New York University, 91-80, and Rutgers clubbed West Virginia, 109-85, in a doubleheader at New York's Madison Square Garden.

Ernie Fleming scored 30 points and Artis Gilmore garnered 14 rebounds as Jacksonville won its 11th in a row and 17th of 19 games.

Charlie Yelverton scored 27 points as Fordham clicked on 65 percent of its field-goal tries. The winners, leading 52-45 at the half, broke it open with a 10-2 spurt after intermission.

Sophomore whiz Mel Davis gunned in 31 points and Greg Cluess added 21 in St. John's success; Tom Bush collected 21 points as Drake hit 58 percent from the field against Bradley; Al Bertke, who hadn't made a shot all night, hit a ten-footer with one second to go for Dayton; Al Vilcheck led Louisville with 31 points; Mike Laukhna flipped in a career-high 35 points to fire the Georgetown victory and John McFadden set a Madison Square Garden regular season record with 14 assists as Rutgers crushed West Virginia.

Thursday's Results

East

St. John's (N.Y.) 82, Niagara 71.
Allegheny 80, West. Reserve 69.
Fordham 109, Rhode Island 87.
Boston U. 65, Brandeis 75.
Villanova 99, Notre Dame 81.
Georgetown (D.C.) 91, NYU 80.
Rutgers 109, West Va. 85.
C.W. Post 88, CCNY 55.

South

Fla. St. 113, Ga. South. 81.
Transylvania 99, Berea 81.
Norfolk St. 83, Morgan St. 80.
Richmond 106, Furman 87.
Jacksonville 100, Wm & Mary 69.
Catholic U. 82, Balt. U. 69.
Jacksonville St. 90, St. Bernard 86.
Louisiana Tech 94, S.E. La. 72.

Midwest

Dayton 70, Cincinnati 69
Kenyon 80, John Carroll 60.
Louisville 94, Wichita St. 85.
Drake 112, Bradley 78.

Southwest

Prairie View 110, Corpus Christi 93
McMurry 84, Hardin-Simmons 74.
Tulsa 89, North Tex. St. 84.

Far West

Brigham Young 75, Tex. El-Paso 48.
Utah 68, New Mexico 62.
Lewis & Clark (Ore.) 86, Pac. Ore. 73.
Santa Clara 63, San Francisco 59.

Beliveau Nets 3, 500 for Career

MONTREAL, Feb. 12 (UPI).—Jean Beliveau scored a three-goal hat trick last night, giving him 500 career goals as the Montreal Canadiens swamped the Minnesota North Stars, 6-2, in a National Hockey League contest.

Beliveau, now in his 18th season with Montreal, was playing game No. 1,101 as he netted his 18th career hat trick.

Bruins 5, Blues 3

Eddie Westfall scored the second hat trick of his ten-year career to lead Boston to a 5-3 road victory over St. Louis. Boston now leads New York in the East by nine points.

Canucks Buy Schmautz

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, Feb. 12 (AP).—The Vancouver Canucks have purchased Bob Schmautz, a wing, from the Seattle Totems of the Western League. In the same transaction, Ed Hatoum and Jim Wiste, forwards, go to the Totems for the remainder of the season.

NHL Results

Thursday's Games

Montreal 6 (Beliveau 3, Ferguson, F. Mahovlich, Tremblay). Minnesota 2 (Goldsworthy 2).

Boston 5 (Westfall 3, Sanderson, Hodge), St. Louis 3 (Cameron, Morrison, St. Marseille).

The Scoreboard

CYCLING—At Milan, Belgians Eddy Merckx and Julien Stevens Friday regained the lead in the Milan Six-day race. Ole Ritter of Denmark and Patrick Sercu of Belgium, Thursday's leaders, were also overtaken by the Swiss pair of Fritz Pfenninger and Eric Spahn and were third. The Swiss pair, who were in fourth place, won the major event of the night, a relay of 200 laps, at an average speed of 53 kilometers an hour.

BASKETBALL—At Naaman, Israel, Simmenthal of Milan outclassed Napoli of Tel Aviv, 105-80, to advance to the semifinals of the European Cup of Cups competition.

At Liege, Belgium, TEKA Moscow beat Standard of Liège, 97-66 in a first-leg quarterfinal match in the European Cup of Cups.

At Madrid, Real Madrid defeated Academie of Sofia, 100-79, in a first leg quarterfinal of the European Cup of Cups. Cliff Luyk of the United States led the victors with 28 points.

CROSS-COUNTRY SKIING—At Strbske Pleso, Czechoslovakia, Russians won the women's five-kilometer and the men's 30-kilometer races of the Tatran Cup. Vladimir Voronkov won the men's event in front of Jan Staszel of Poland and Jan Michalko of Czechoslovakia. The women's race went to Pilyushenko of Russia.

TRACK AND FIELD—At Moscow, Mikhail Zhelobovski won a 3,000-meter race in eight minutes four seconds at the Soviet Army track and field meet in the Znamensky Brothers indoor stadium. Boris Savchuk won the 400-meter in 48.7 and Valentina Chulkova took the women's high jump with a leap of 5 feet 10 1/2 inches.

MARATHON — At Anaheim, Calif., Irish-born Pat McMahon, who finished 12th in the 1968 Olympic marathon, won the world masters in two hours 18 minutes and 37.7 seconds. Steve Dean was second in 2:23.47.4.

Third in the 26-mile, 385-yard race that started and ended in Anaheim Stadium was Mexico's Jacinto Alfredo, who finished in 2:32.15.

Feuerbach Tries to Work Up Hate for Matson

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 12.—If you've heard any good scandal on Randy Matson, be it true or not, Al Feuerbach would appreciate it if you passed it along.

"I'm trying to work up a hate for him, but it's tough because he's too nice a guy," says Feuerbach, who has lost three straight to Matson after upsetting him last month with a world indoor shot-put record of 68 feet 11 inches in San Francisco.

The two will square off tonight in the Los Angeles Times indoor games at the Forum, and Feuerbach says this is the one he wants most.

"The Times meet is the big one," he says, "and I set it as my target before the season started. This is the first week I've practiced the shot since the Sunkist meet last month."

Although Feuerbach's marks have tailed off—he reached only 65-4 in winning at Seattle last Saturday night—he's not disheartened.

"I had the flu early last week and then I was a little tired from the travel after competing in Fort Worth the night before. Actually, I think Seattle was good for me, because there was no pressure and I was able to relax a little."

At Fort Worth, Matson took a 4-1 lead in the series by throwing 68-4 to Feuerbach's 66-7 1/2.

Matson's big one came on his last throw and the Texas A&M graduate said, "It wouldn't have looked good losing in Texas."

"Oh, fine," says Feuerbach. "Before the meet down there he introduced me to his father and his wife and I also met his little boy. You can see why I'm having so much trouble working up a hate. I guess I'll just have to pretend he's a bad guy."

Thirteen world-record holders and representatives from 14 countries are in the field of 250 athletes. Olympic champions include Bob Seagren, Matson, Willie Davenport and Lee Evans of the United States, Ralph Doubell of Australia and Viktor Saneyev of Russia.

Seagren, who set a world indoor record of 17-6 in the 1969 Times meet, will face three Europeans who topped him in the 1970 rankings, François Tracanelli (17-8 1/2) of France, Kjell Isaksson (17-7 1/2) of Sweden and Renato Dionisi (17-6 3/4) of Italy.

For Trojan and Bruin fans, the event has special significance. Tracanelli now is attending UCLA while Isaksson enrolled at USC this week.

In the two miles Australia's Kerry O'Brien, named world runner of the year for 1970 by Track & Field News, rates as a slight favorite over the men who share the world indoor record of 8:27.2—George Young of Flagstaff, Ariz., and Kerry Pearce of Australia.

Doubell goes in the 1,000-yard run, in which he holds the world record of 2:05.5. Challengers include Russia's Tevginity Arzhanov, the world's top half-miler, and the Pacific Coast Club's Tom Von Ruden, who last week ran the fastest indoor mile in three years, 3:59.4, at Albuquerque.

"I think Von Ruden will win it," says Pacific Coast Club coach Tom Jennings. "He's already run 2:06.1 and he's obviously in the best form of his life." Doubell is the Olympic 800-meter champion.

Dr. Delano Meriwether, the 27-year-old in Baltimore hematologist who last year at this time never had run in competition, will try to get a good start in the 60-yard dash. He's always moving the fastest at the finish.

Mel Pender, one of tonight's contestants, said after losing to Meriwether in Boston last month, "Man he's the greatest."

© Los Angeles Times

Oakland Meet

OAKLAND, Calif., Feb. 12 (UPI).—Olympic champions and a Russian squad take on top-flight competition tomorrow night at the Athens Invitational track and field meet.

Former Olympians Ralph Boston and Art Walker will emerge from brief retirement to compete in the fifth annual event.

Boston, first man to clear 27 feet in the long jump, will be making his first start since being reinstated as an amateur. He had been suspended by the AAU six months ago for working for a Los Angeles television station.

Walker ends a brief retirement to defend his Athens triple jump record of 54-1 3/4 against Russia's Viktor Saneyev, world record holder and only man to achieve more than 57 feet.

Many of the top athletes competing tonight at Los Angeles will be on hand.

Pros to Be Reinstated

USLTA Lifts Ban On 'Women's Lob'

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12 (NYT). The United States Lawn Tennis Association has agreed to lift the suspension of top American women players who bolted the association and formed their own professional tour this year.

A verbal agreement between the 19-woman pro group and the USLTA was confirmed last night by Robert Colwell, the association's president. The USLTA is holding its annual meeting in Florida this week. Sixteen women who signed $1 pro contracts with World Tennis Magazine are competing in the $62,500 Philadelphia international indoor championship.

"I guess I have to give back my dollar," quipped Julie Heldman, one of the leading U.S. players suspended. "We're back in the fold."

Colwell said several items had to be "ironed out" before final acceptance of the agreement.

'Peaches and Cream'

"Everything is peaches and cream," Colwell added. "The suspension has been lifted."

The decision to make peace with the players of the "Women's Lob" movement means that such top-ranking U.S. players as Billie Jean King, Rosemary Casals, Mary Ann Curtis and Tory Ann Fretz again will be eligible for Wightman Cup and Federation Cup matches. Colwell also said the USLTA was considering including the players in its national rankings, which will be announced this weekend.

He said a similar proposal was under consideration for the U.S. players affiliated with World Championship Tennis, the men's contract pro organization based in Dallas.

The women formed a separate tour after complaining about second-class tournament treatment and poor prize-money. The agreement will allow players under the USLTA umbrella (among them Patti Hogan and Sharon Walsh) to join the new women's circuit. Adjustments in sanction fees also will be made in deference to the women.

Ralston Beats Roche to Gain Quarterfinals

By Neil Amdur

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12 (NYT).—Dennis Ralston says he is playing better than ever. After last night's convincing 7-5, 6-4 victory over fourth-seeded Tony Roche in the $62,500 Philadelphia International indoor tourney, there is every reason to believe him.

Confident, surprisingly quick and more mature in approach and tactics, the 28-year-old from Bakersfield, Calif., joined such seeded favorites as Australia's Rod Laver, John Newcombe and Roy Emerson; Tom Okker of the Netherlands, and Arthur Ashe of Gum Spring, Va., in the quarterfinal round of the world's richest indoor event.

The only unseeded entries to reach the round of eight in this first stop on the 20-city, $1-million "World Championship of Tennis" tour were Brian Fairlie, of New Zealand, and Cliff Drysdale of South Africa.

Fairlie, a quarterfinalist in the United States Open last year, upset Andres Gimeno, the baldish, slowing Spaniard, 5-7, 7-6, 7-6. Fairlie won two 12-point tiebreaker sets after Gimeno twice was serving for the match and held two match points.

Drysdale, who has changed his grip, shortened his backswing and strengthened his first serve to become "more competitive" this year, eliminated Owen Davidson, an Australian southpaw, 7-5, 7-5.

The most surprising ending to a match came when Nicki Pilic, the Yugoslav southpaw, was forced to retire against the fourth-seeded Ashe after each had won a set. Pilic suffered an abrasion on his left hand near the close of the second set. Ashe will meet Ralston in the quarterfinals.

Ralston's victory was no fluke, and the crowd of 7,043 in the Spectrum showed its appreciation with loud tributes to his deep serves, decisive volleys and crisp cross-court ground strokes. Ralston's return of Roche's spinning southpaw serve was impeccable, from flat backhands to delicately angled chip shots that forced Roche to half-volley on the approach, leaving him vulnerable to Ralston's repertory of placements.

Emerson ousted countryman Bob Carmichael, 6-4, 6-7, 6-3; Okker beat Bob Lutz of the United States, 6-3, 6-2; Newcombe downed Britain's Roger Taylor, 6-1, 6-4, and Laver polished off 19-year-old compatriot John Alexander, 6-4, 6-2.

NFL Cards Pick Vikings' Assistant For Head Coach

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 12 (UPI).—Bob Holloway, an assistant coach the past four years with the Minnesota Vikings, was named head coach of the St. Louis Cardinals of the National Football League today.

Holloway replaces former head coach Charley Winner, who was fired after the Cardinals collapsed after leading the Eastern Division race last season and wound up in third place as they lost their final three games.

Holloway, 45, joined the Viking staff as a defensive line coach in 1966 after coaching at Michigan from 1954-1965. He had previously coached at Eastern Michigan, 1953-54, and the University of Maine, 1951-53.

He later became defensive coordinator with the Vikings and is credited with building the league-leading Minnesota defense.

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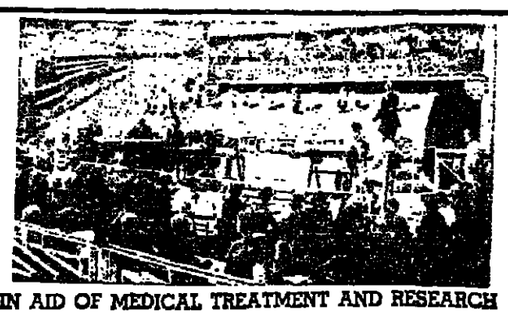

IN AID OF MEDICAL TREATMENT AND RESEARCH

Art Buchwald

Embargoed Column

WASHINGTON.—"We regret that for security reasons an embargo has been imposed on this column today. Are there any questions?"

"Can you give us a reason for the embargo on your column?"

"No, I can not. As a matter of fact, you are not authorized to reveal that I have placed an embargo on my column. Anyone violating this embargo will lose his newspaper reading privileges for three months."

Buchwald

"Could you at least tell us what the subject matter of this column was going to be?"

"It had to do with the war in Southeast Asia. But you may not say that."

"What is the reason for the embargo?"

"I am trying to protect President Nixon's secret plan to get our boys out of South Vietnam. Anything I could say that might hurt that plan would raise a credibility gap with the American people. But none of you are authorized to say that is the reason I placed an embargo on this column."

* * *

"Could we assume that the column, if it had been printed, would have to do with the South Vietnamese invasion of Laos, which could possibly broaden the war at the time President Nixon is trying to shorten it?"

"You can assume whatever you want to. But you can not tell anyone that is what I planned to write."

"Would the column that you embargoed have had anything to do with the Ho Chi Minh Trail?"

"You'll have to ask the White House about that. I am not at liberty to discuss the Ho Chi Minh Trail with my readers. That, by the way, is off the record."

"Does anybody in Congress know anything about the column you planned to write?"

"Nobody in Congress knows *anything* about *anything* anymore. I don't have to consult Congress about what I plan to do concerning the war in Vietnam . . . and neither, by the way, does the President. What I have just said is not for attribution."

"Has Secretary of State Rogers been informed of the contents of the column?"

"He naturally has been informed about it. But he doesn't make any of the decisions. Henry Kissinger and his staff are now making all policy decisions on a column having to do with Southeast Asia."

"Can we say that?"

"Not as long as the embargo is in effect. You can mention Rogers, but you may not mention Kissinger's name at this time."

"Would the column have had anything to do with the use of United States air power as well as close troop support of our loyal South Vietnamese allies?"

* * *

"It might have been mentioned. But I can not tell you, for security reasons, how little or how much the use of American planes would have played in the overall theme of the piece."

"Can you at least give us a hint as to the thrust of the column, and what you hoped to accomplish by it?"

"It is the hope of everyone, including the President of the United States, to get us out of Indochina as quickly as possible. The column would have suggested how we could do that."

"Don't you think the readers have a right to know what your plan is?"

"Not as long as Hanoi has access to American newspapers. It is perfectly clear that any press comment on an operation of this magnitude would only prolong the war. Our political and military leaders know what they're doing or they wouldn't be there."

"Can we say that?"

"Good god. NO."

Faye Dunaway in new René Clément film.

Roger Corbeau.

Fame and Faye Dunaway

Mary Blume

PARIS—"Bonnie and Clyde" appeared and suddenly Faye Dunaway was it! "She breathes sophistication, elegance, grace, passion, experience," said Newsweek. "There's something in Faye at hazard, at stake... She carries a drama around with her," said Elia Kazan. There is, Miss Dunaway says, a certain advantage in fame coming soon.

"You know what it will and won't do. Before, you have a lot of illusions. You think things will be solved. Nothing is solved. Since then, it has been a process of paring away."

She is tall and taut, her hair is its natural brown. She is wary but open: "I think I've learned. I'm beginning to believe I can learn from experience." She says her chief quality is determination—"which I hope has something to do with strength"—but her drive seems to have eased off and she has the confidence now to let herself be uncertain. "A lot of things are stewing inside me. I'm trying to sort them out."

At the moment her ambitions are concentrated on her private life and—perhaps partly because she is happy with her two latest films, "Doc" and "Puzzle of a Downfall Child"—she feels more relaxed about work. She is alarmed by the frequent actor's statement, "I'm only happy when I'm working," though she thinks it might have positive implications as well—"If you can be happy working, then maybe you can be happy when you're not working, too."

She is clearly going through a period of change. "Ooh, there are so many traps around," she says in a Florida cracker accent. "But it's all right," she adds in her own voice. "It's all right."

In "Bonnie and Clyde" she was so new it seemed as if she hadn't existed before. In fact she had made one film, had played on Broadway and after leaving Boston University (she was born in Bascomb, Florida) she had gone straight to the Lincoln Center Company, starting with a walk-on in Arthur Miller's "After the Fall."

In Paris she is filming "La Maison sous les Arbres" (The House Beneath the Trees) with the veteran French director René Clément. The film, which is being made in English, is a suspense story about an apparently clean-cut young American couple (Miss Dunaway and Frank Langella) who settle in Paris with their two small children. The script, which was by Clément and Daniel Boulanger, then by Clément and Ring Lardner, jr., is currently by Clément and Eleanor Perry.

After "Bonnie and Clyde" Faye Dunaway worked with Otto Preminger, John Frankenheimer, Elia Kazan, Norman Jewison, Vittorio de Sica. None of the films worked for her.

She now has her own production company and is working on a project she can produce and act in. "I want to make a more active effort. 'Puzzle of a Downfall Child' opened up a whole new way of making films for me. If you work for a percentage, that percentage has to include one's interest and active participation."

"Puzzle of a Downfall Child," which has just come out in the U.S. and which has been rapturously received by the few French critics who have seen it in private screenings, was the result of several years of close collaboration between Miss Dunaway, writer Carol Eastman ("Adrian Joyce") and director Jerry Schatzberg, who was formerly a fashion photographer and formerly Miss Dunaway's fiancé.

In "Puzzle" (the first script was in French and the mystifying Downfall Child of the title is a translation of the French "Enfant Déchu") Miss Dunaway plays a top New York fashion model of the 1950s, a destroyed and empty woman. Her performance is beautifully observed, enormous, and very moving. Miss Dunaway is still a little shattered by it.

"Whatever potential any of us has for sickness, she really seemed to fulfill," Miss Dunaway says of the character. "She is badly damaged. We're all more or less damaged," she added, "not because anyone intentionally damages us."

She wanted to make her current film with René Clément "because he's dynamite with the camera." The scene that day would have Clément's camera swooping, tracking, and peering through a fish tank while Miss Dunaway, with icy fury, berates the baby sitter who has struck her 4-year-old son. It wasn't easy to coordinate the little boy's wailing and the fish and the camera swooping, and when the last take was over a sigh of relief as loud as a cheer was breathed by the crew.

Clément is silver-haired and blue-eyed, with a tight, anguished mouth. He likes to work amid a certain tension and to keep a firm, firm hand. His approach is not what younger American actors are used to—"At first I'd find myself pretending," Miss Dunaway said, neatly pinpointing the difference between American and French acting styles—but Miss Dunaway has not only adjusted, she is also cheerfully learning.

Her own work that day was accomplished with brisk calm, but she worried about the little boy who was playing her son, happy though the little boy seemed to be.

"My heart aches for that little boy. They're raising him on competition... 'If you don't cry she'll be better in this scene than you.' His head, I keep wanting to say, please take care of his head."

PEOPLE:

In 1956, Dr. William Masters and Mrs. Virginia Johnson began ten years of research into a book which was to become a 1966 best-seller under the title "Human Sexual Response," dealing with discoveries made in a study of sex acts of nearly 700 men and women aged 18 to 29. A sequel—which proved another best-seller—was published in 1970, called "Human Sexual Inadequacy" and telling of the clinical applications to 500 more couples of the findings of the first book. Masters, a 55-year-old obstetrician and gynecologist, and Mrs. Johnson, 45, a psychologist, further claimed to have helped six women in ten and three men in four to overcome such inadequacies, some of 25 years' standing. And last month, Masters announced yesterday, in what may or may not be a sequel to the sequel, the authors, both divorced parents, were married in a quiet ceremony in Fayetteville, Ark.

* * *

Mrs. Mary Wilson, wife of former British Prime Minister Harold Wilson, who has already published a book of her poems which proved highly popular with the public, has now contracted to cut a long-playing record of the best of her work. The disc will be backed by classical music arranged by bandleader Cyril Stapleton, who conceived the project. The text of the 30-to-40-minute record will comprise themes of London, the Scilly Isles and the English countryside, most of them drawn from Mrs. Wilson's book.

* * *

Capt. Alan B. Shepard jr., the first man to hit a golf ball on the moon, will be honored with a "Mulligan Award" by the New York Metropolitan Golf Writers' Association at its annual awards dinner next Tuesday. The astronaut, who whitted his first swing at a golf ball on the moon last Saturday, took a Mulligan (a second chance) and belted his second and third shots out of sight. The award, said MGWA president Arthur Hoffman, "recognizes Shepard's accomplishment in opening up an entirely new sphere to the game."

* * *

SOUGHT: Princess Maria Beatrice of Savoy, by the public prosecutor of Milan, who has enlisted the aid of Interpol to locate the princess to tell her she is being sued for damages by Italian actor Maurizio Arena in connection with a 1970 magazine article. WARNED: Sufferers from the shortage of dental floss in Britain, by Henry Cellis, of London, who wrote to the London Times yesterday: "Sir, my dentist told me to use darning wool. Don't." AWARDED: France's Croix de Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur, to San Francisco Mayor Joseph Alioto, as appreciation for hospitality accorded President Georges Pompidou on his visit to the city last year.

Human Sexual Response (Continued)

AP.

Dr. William Masters

AP.

Mrs. Virginia Johnson

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PERSONALS

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For June, July, August & Sept. 270

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For January, February, March, November & December ...Esc. 280
For April, May & October 380
For June, July, August & Sept. 600

TYPE C (accommodates 8)
For January, February, March, November & December ...Esc. 390
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